SALE BY AUCTION.—This day the17th Augt. Messrs. BLACKWELL, CURSETJEE AND Co. will sell by Auction, at 11 A. M. on the Premises, Ketwaddy, (near the Bungalow recently occupied by Mr. ROBERT BENNET) sundry Articles of Household Furniture, Vase Lamps, Handsomely cut Table Shades with drops, Richly cutTumblers, Claret, Wine and Liqueur Glasses, numerou Picturess amongst which are some oil Paintings—an English Built Organ, an excellent 8-day Clock, and a quantity of valuable Shrubs and Plants, Sale to commence precisely at 11 A. M, no Catalogues will be published.

SALE BY AUCTION.—On Tuesday next the 20th Inst. Messrs. BLACKWELL, CURSETJEE AND Co. will sell by Public Auction at 11 A. M. an Invoice of Silk Hats, a quantity of Slates of sizes, Britania Metal Coffee Pots, Brass Candlesticks, Worsted Socks, Blankets slightly damaged, a quantity of rejected Bottled fruits, Pickles and Sauces; Canisters of Pearl Barley, Bone handled knives, Block Tin Dish Covers, Iron Pots, Sance pans and kettles, Furniture, Sundries &ca.

AT NOON,

A quantity of Ullaged Champagne (*Wine that can be recommended and a portion of it but slightly ullaged*) a few dozens of Pale Sherry and Sweet Lisbon; and a few casks of Rejected Beer.

Bombay, 17th August 1839.

FOR SALE.—A Pair of Grey Arab Horses, one aged five, the other seven years, they go in either Double or Single Harness, or Saddle, are free from vice and can be well recommended.... Price Rs. 800

Apply to BLACKWELL CURSETJEE AND Co.

Bombay, 17th August 1837.

ANNUALS &ca. FOR 1839.

MESSRS. BLACKWELL CURSETJEE AND CO. beg to inform the public, that they will sell by Public Auction on the 13th September next, the greater part of the above, consisting of the Drawing Room Scrap Book, Book of Beauty, the Landscape, Oriental and Caunter's and Daniell's Oriental Annuals, the Book of Royalty, Diadem, Book of Gems, Gems of Beauty,, Friendship's Offering, Flowers of Loveliness &c.

This distant date is fixed, to enable gentlemen up the Country to supply themselves, and Messrs. B. C. & Co. will be happy to execute any Commissions they may receive; *ad interim*, they will be happy to meet private applications at the present selling rate.

On the same day will be sold a great many annuals of preceding years, which will afford an oportunity for completing Albums and Scrap Books not often met with—No. 10 Forbes Street, Bombay, 17th August, 1839.

SMOKED SPRATS.

ON Wednesday next the 21st Instant, Messrs, ROBERT FRITH AND Co. will sell by Public Auction, a quantity of the above in Canisters just imported—a large assortment of bleached Madapollams, richly printed red sarrees; Dapootas embroidered in Gold, Red Turkey Chintzs. Also on the same day will be put up for sale, without reserve some beautifully executed China Busts of the Queen, Wellington, Byron, Scott, and Napoleon, Rich cut glass hormicopœas, Vases, spare domes, cut Quart and pint Decanters; Cut Glass Candlesticks with pans and drops; Argand Cabin Lamps. and a variety of Bijouterie.

At noon an English built carriage particularly light & in good order; also a teak built boat belonging to the Barque Fanny, 21 feet long and 5½ beam,—Orders from outstations will be attended to if accompanied with a reference to an Agent who will receive the goods, and pay the amount of the same.

EDULJEE CURSETJEE'S SONS.—will sell by public auction, on Monday, the 19th instant, at their Rooms, the Household Furniture and property of a Gentleman, consisting of Plate, Plated and Glass Ware, Dinner Service, hanging and Wall Argand Lamps, Chairs, Couches, Ottomans with crimson damask, Dining, Round, Card, Sofa and pier Tables, side Board, Skreens, Presses, handsome China Lacquered Tea poys, a neat Europe built Barouch, newly lined, Books, Palanquins, a few pair of Cashmere Shawls. &c. &c. &c.

Bombay, 17th August, 1839.

SPRAGUE AND CO. beg to intimate that they have received by the Ships *Glenelg* and *Bombay*, a fresh supply of Genuine Patent and other Medicines, &c. consisting of Cold drawn Castor Oil, Sulphate of Quinine, Iodine, Narcotine, Bi-meconate Morphia, true Barbadoes Aloes, Long's Drawing Knives, Waugh's Soluble Cayenne Pepper, Moxon's Effervescing Magnesian Aperient, Pate de Jujubes, Peppermint, Ginger, and Ipecacuanha Lozenges, Mrs. Gell's Dalby's Carminative, Oldridge's Balm of Columbia, a few Children's soft Hair and Tooth brushes, Tubulated Retorts and a small assortment of Chemical Tests, with a variety of other articles in their line.

ALSO, a few of Jeffreys's Patent Respirators, recommended to Invalids proceeding to the Neilgherry or Mahableshwar Hills.—Rampart Row, 15th August 1839.

ON Sale at the Godowns of Messrs. *Forbes and Co.*, the following Wines in 3 dozen cases, recently imported from Messrs. *Escombe and Sidebotham*, of London, viz:—

Champagne at Rs. 40 and Rs. 36 ℔ dozen.

Sherry, fine pale, at Rs. 18 ℔ dozen.

Bombay, 17th August, 1839.

FOR SALE at the Godowns of the undersigned, Ind and Smiths "Pale Ale" Just landing from the "Bombay"; confidently recommended equal to any been in the market.

THOMAS JEFFERIES & Co.

Meadow, Street, 13th August 1839.

BOMBAY COURIER.

PUBLISHED TWICE A-WEEK.—EVERY TUESDAY, AND SATURDAY MORNING.

PRICE 14 RUPEES PER QUARTER:—OR, IF PAID IN ADVANCE, FOR A WHOLE YEAR 40 RUPEES—FOR HALF A YEAR 22 RUPEES—FOR A QUARTER 12 RUPEES

No Subscription can be received as in Advance, unless the amount be actually paid or remitted, before or within the first week of the quarter or half year, or of the first month of the year, for which the Subscription is proposed.

VOL. XLII. SATURDAY, 17 AUGUST, 1839. No. 3265.

FIRST DANTRA LOTTERY.

BYRAMJEE NASSERWANJEE DANTRA, begs to acquaint his Customers and the public in general, that Tickets in his lottery on 100 Tickets in the Sixty-fifth Madras Government Lottery, consisting of 300 chances are ready for sale.

ALL PRIZES.

	FIRST CLASS.		
1	prize of..... ...	11	tickets.
1	Do. of.....	6	do.
4	Do. of 1¼ each.....	5	do.
10	Do. of ½ ,,.....	5	do.
12	Do. of ¼ ,,.....	3	do.
72	Do. of ⅛ ,,.....	9	do.
100	prizes.	39	tickets.
	SECOND CLASS.		
1	prize of.....	15	tickets
1	Do. of.....	10	,,
½	Do. of.....	4	,,
1	Do. of.....	3	,,
4	Do. of 1¼ each.....	5	,,
8	Do. of ½ ,,.....	4	,,
32	Do. of ¼ ,,.....	8	,,
40	Do. of ⅛ ,,.....	5	,,
112	Do. of 1/16 ,,....	7	,,
200	prizes.	61	Tickets.

Subscribers at outstations are requested to include the amount of postages in their remittances and also instructions for the renewal of the tickets into the 2d Class to prevent inconvenience in the dispatch of the same eleven days prior to the drawing of the Government Lottery in the 2d class at Madras, after which period all applications for renewal will be forfeited, and all claims to prizes falling to such Tickets in the 2d. Class will be void. Tickets will not be renewed in the 2d. class unless the 1st. Class tickets be produced or the whole amount of the ticket in the 2nd Class be paid.

2d. The First Class drawing will take place on 30th September 1839, which will be notified in the public Newspapers for general information and the holders of the 1st DANTRA LOTTERY tickets will be entitled to receive the prizes three days after the drawing, on presenting their prize tickets.

Applications for tickets to be made to the Projector at the office of Messrs. DIROM CARTER & Co. at the following rates.

The Price of a ticket in the 1st Class..... Rs 10

Ditto Ditto in the 2d Class for renewal ,, 24

☞ The Projector reserves to himself the power of encreasing the price of his tickets.

Bombay, 17th August, 1839.

FOURTEEN Numbers of Plates of Animals, Birds, Insects &c. belonging to a London 1835 Edition of Baron Cuvier's Natural History, having been found with other property in possession of a Gang of thieves near Ellichpore, any person who may have lost such Plates is requested to communicate particulars in full to the Officer Commanding at Ellichpore.

Ellichpore, 31st July, 1839.

FOR SALE.—At the Godowns of Messrs. GREY AND Co., the following Wines &c. of superior quality, and confidently recommended.

CHOICE MADEIRA.—imported direct. from Messrs. KEIR'S AND Co—MADEIRA @ 600 Rs ℔ Pipe, 300 Rs ℔ Hhd.

SPARKLING CHAMPAIGNE.—@ 35 Rs ℔ Dozen.

PALE SHERRY—in 3 dozen cases of the usual well known quality, from *J. Cockburn and Co.*—London.

SUPERIOR PORT—from Ditto by late ships.

FINE OLD Madeira in 2 and 3 Dozen Cases,

ALSO—Supplies of Brandy in wood and bottle and Bass and Elliott's Beer.

Rampart Row, 17th August 1839.

TO BE LET A House in Mazagone, at the Top of Nesbit Lane. Apply to CURSETJEE JAMSETJEE.—17th August 1839.

FOR SALE.—No. XXXIV, of the QUARTERLY ARMY LIST corrected up to 20th May 1839. Printed on Europe paper. PRICE, RUPEES 3. Courier Office, 17th August 1839.

ON SALE.—At Messrs. B. & A. HORMUSJEE'S, Bank of England Post Bills, due on presentation in Sets of £100 @ £200 Sterling.

Bombay, 17th Augt. 1839.

ON SALE, direct from the Proprietors in doz. quarts &c.

Brante Mouton....Rs.	25 0 0	Gruand LaRose .. Rs.	12 0 0
Champagne D'ai .. (12 Pints)..... .. "	20 0 0	Liqueurs Assorties.. "	20 0 0
Chateau Laffitte.... "	30 0 0	Salad Oil ..... "	18 0 0
Cognac of 1830.. .. "	20 0 0	St. Julien Medoc.. "	18 0 0

Received ex *Bordelais, Crown and Josephine.*

Cognac of 1834 (12 Pints at.... ..Rs.	8 & 10	Old Portuguese red Figueira at.... Rs.	12 " 15
Do. 1835 (Cask of 8 & 15 Gal.) at.. "	30 " 55	Pomis and Portal Medoc..... .. "	12
White Vinegar at.. "	10	Salad oil(¼ a doz.qrs.)"	10

A small stock in Barrels, Hhds. &c. of the best choice old wine (white and red) Madeira Porto and Lisbon direct, is daily expected per *St. Gualter* Capt. Jorge, for which orders shall be registered.

The Depot of the well known preserves of Monsr. Joseph Colin, of Nantes, being to arrive in hands of the undersigned, per *Progres* Capt. Luco from Bordeaux, the orders they may be favoured with, for any sort or descriptions of the same shall be duly attended to.

A. WILLAUME AND Co.---7, Military Square

GENERAL ORDERS.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

BY THE HONORABLE THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

Bombay Castle, 9th August 1839.

No. 419.—The Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to publish the following Extract, para. 14, of a letter from the Honorable the Court of Directors, No. 16, dated 19th April last.

Application from Superintending Surgeon Kennedy, Superintending Surgeon at Deesa, to be placed on the same footing in respect to allowances, as the Officers holding corresponding Situations at Hyderabad and Nagpore.

14. We have resolved that this application be complied with from the date of your letter, vizt. the 21st November 1838.

No 420.—The Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to publish the following Extracts from letters from the Honorable the Court of Directors, vizt.

Letter to the Bengal Government, dated 2nd June 1837.

14. We entirely agree with you, that the allowance granted to Medical Officers for the charge of Corps is "claimable only for the period during which the prescribed medical charge has been actually held."

Letter to the Bombay Government, dated 19th April 1839.

23. It is not our wish or intention that any portion of the Medical allowance authorized for the charge of a Corps should be saved to the Government during the temporary absence of the Surgeon or Assistant Surgeon holding the charge. The Medical Officer in temporary charge will therefore hereafter receive the full allowance, which according to his Rank, he would be entitled to receive, if in permanent charge, according to the practice observed in issuing the command allowance.

2nd Regiment Light Cavalry.

Lieutenant A. Prescott, to be Adjutant, vice salmon, Date of Appointment, 9th July 1839.

Bombay Castle, 10th August 1839.

No. 422.—An extension of leave from the 31st ultimo, until the 31st instant, is granted to Captain Whichello, Assistant Commissary General, Scinde Reserve Force, to remain in the Deccan, for the benefit of his health.

Bombay Castle, 13th August 1839.

No. 423.—The Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to direct, that in future no new roads be undertaken in any Cantonment without the previous sanction of Government, and that, as in the case of Military Buildings, all applications for such works be accompanied by an Abstract Estimate of the probable expense, and submitted through the Military Board for the approval of Government.

No. 424.—Mr. Evan Grant is admitted to the service, in conformity with his appointment by the Hon'ble the Court of Directors, as a Cadet of Infantry on this Establishment, and promoted to Ensign, leaving the date of his Commission for future adjustment.—Date of arrival at Bombay, 2nd August 1839.

The undermentioned Officer has returned to his duty without prejudice to his rank, by permission of the Hon'ble the Court of Directors.

Lieutenant C. Mellersh of the 5th Regiment Native Infantry.---Date of arrival at Bombay 27th July 1839.

No. 425.—It is hereby announced, that the undermentioned supplementary Rolls of Remittances to Europe, on account of the Commissioned and Non-Commissioned Officers and Soldiers of Her Majesty's 40th Regiment, will be sent to the Hon'ble the Court of Directors by the next Steamer

1. Supplementary Roll of Family Remittances from the Commissioned Officers of Her Majesty's 40th Regiment, from the 1st of February to the 30th April 1839.

2. Ditto ditto from the Non-Commissioned Officers and Soldiers ditto ditto.

3. Ditto ditto of Remittances, on account of the effects of Deceased Non-Commissioned Officers and Soldiers ditto ditto.

4. Ditto ditto of Regimental Necessaries from Her Majesty's 40th ditto ditto.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 9th August, 1839.

No. 87.---Lieutenant J. Bird, returned to his duty in the Ship "Bombay" date of arrival, 2nd August 1839.

By order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council
W. S. BOYD,—*Actg. Secy. to Govt.*

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr. B. Huft, judge and and session judge of Ahmedabad, is allowed leave of absence for a period of sixteen days, by which he exceeded the leave granted to him under date the 17th of April last.

Bombay Castle, 14th August 1839.

The judges of the sudder dewanee adawlut have been pleased to make the following arrangements.

A sunnud bearing date the 5th instant, has been issued to Azum Rugoovendrow, appointing him Moonsiff at Ahmednuggur.

Azim Dajee Luximon, Moonsiff, has been transferred from Sinnur to Sungumnair, and Azim Sham Row Appajee, from Ahmednuggur to Sinnur.

TERRITORIAL DEPARTMENT.

REVENUE.

Bombay Castle, 14th August 1839.

Mr. G. H. Pitt, first assistant to the collector of Tannah, is allowed an extension, for six months, of the leave of absence granted to him on the 6th September 1839.

By order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council.
L. R. REID,—*Actg. Chief Secy.*

NOTIFICATION.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

In supercession of the notice dated 17th July, the Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to give notice, that a Steamer will be despatched for Aden and Suez, with a Mail for England, on Thursday the 12th of September next.

By order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council.
W. S. BOYD,—*Actg. Secy. to Govt.*

Bombay, Castle, 14th August 1839.

TIMES.---AUGUST 14

The *Courier* of Saturday has the following paragraph:—

"It will perhaps be interesting to some of our readers, and particularly to those who were original subscribers to the Chartered Bank of Bombay, to be informed that, up to the 20th ultimo, no Despatch had been received, by the Supreme Government, on the subject, from the Court of Directors, notwithstanding the rather confident announcement that appeared in the Bank Committee's Organ, the *Times* of the 3d July, under its commercial head. The non-receipt of any official communication is announced in a letter on which the most perfect reliance may be placed."

Yesterday's *Courier* returns to the subject, and expresses a hope that in to-day's issue we will enter into explanations.

In our paper of the 3d July, we gave our readers the substance of the orders of the Court to the Supreme Government, regarding the Bank Charter, dated the 10th May. We did not assert that the official despatch containing those orders had yet been received by the Supreme Government, or arrived here to its address, but simply that such orders had been passed, and were dated the 10th May. We can now, however, assure our cotemporary, and all others interested, that the orders in question arrived here, officially addressed to the Supreme Government, by the London June Mail, which came in the *Taptee* on the 27th ultimo, and must by this time have reached their destination. The Court, it is well known, have not been in the habit of sending their official despatches by the Marseilles route, which circumstance, coupled with the date of the orders, will account for our obtaining the information one mail earlier than its official transmission.

One word, in conclusion, regarding our being the organ of the Bank Committee;—it is an erroneous impression under which our cotemporary labors. That we are the advocates of the Bank itself, as of every other measure, which we may conceive calculated to afford facilities to the commerce, or develope the resources of this presidency, we allow—but that we are the organ of the Bank Committee we deny. We have on more than one occasion declined publishing peculiar views entertained by the Committee, in which we did not coincide, as we have similarly declined publishing attacks upon their conduct, which seemed directed rather to harrass and cast odium, than to attain the real end which all parties should keep in view,—the establishment of the Bank as speedily, and on conditions as favourable to this Presidency, as possible.

DURPUN.---AUGUST 16.

We are sorry to record the death of Appa Saheb, the chief of Nepanee. By this event his Jahagere, which annually yields upwards of 5 lacs of Rupees, lapses to Government as the deceased has left no male issue. The Nipaneekur, though one of the most favourite military Commanders of Bajee Rao, was one of the first to desert him.

Appa Saheb was some years ago, convicted by the Political agent of Dharwar of having counterfeited the birth of a son to himself, and of murdering the child's real mother. The real or pretended child died soon afterwards; but the consequence of the accusation was that he was publickly declared by Government incapable of adopting a child at any future time.

Accounts from Kolapoor mention that a misunderstanding has arisen between the Dewan Saheb, the Queen regent and her sister-inlaw, the widow of the late Maharaja. We hear that the latter has represented to Government her right, as the mother of the present occupant of the *Gadee*, to be placed at the head of the administration, and to associate with herself persons who have rendered themselves obnoxious to the prevailing party.

MILITARY ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

ARRIVALS.

Augt. 14th Assist. Surgeon W. R. Williams.
Do. do. Assist. Surgeon Thompson, I. Navy from Muscat.
Do. do. Major J. Cooke, Artillery from Poonah.
Do. do. Lieut. and Quarter Master W. Cormack, 15th Regt. N. I. from Malligaum.
Do. 16th Ensign Henry Cox, 2d Foot from England.

DEPARTURES.—None.

SHIPPING ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

ARRIVALS.

Augt. 14th The East India Company's Steamer Zenobia, Lieut. H. A. Ormsby, Commander from Muscat, 9th August at 8 P. M.

Do. do. Ship Ernaad, Thos. Hill, Master, from Aden, 3d Augt. Exchanged signals with the Ariel from China to Suez off Aden.

Do. do. Ship Severn, Henry Wake, Master, from Calcutta, left Sand Heads 23d June.

Do. 16th Ship Kingston, H. Maclean, Master, from Llanelly, 13th April. 1839.

DEPARTURSE.

Augt. 13th American Barque A. Gracie, Charles Savory, Master, to New York.

Passenger.---Henry P. Marshall.

Do. do. Ship Hydroos, Mahomed Ebrahim, Naiquedah, to Calcutta.

Passengers.---10 Natives.

IN HARBOUR.

VESSELS.	AGENTS.	DESTINATION.	TO SAIL.
A Steamer.....	Superintendent I. N..	Suez and Aden.. ..	12 th Sept.
Golconda.....	Framjee Cawasjee Esq..		
Wm Harris.....	Ritchie Stuart & Co..	London ...	
Thetis.....	Dirom Carter & Co...	Ditto.	
Mahamoody.....	Manockjee Jeejeebhoy.	Madras..	
Crown.....	Dirom, Carter & Co..	London ..	with dispatch
Caledonia.....	McGregor B. & Co...	Ditto.	20th Augt.
Alanker.....	McVicar Burn & Co...		
Commerce.....	McVicar Burn & Co..		
Sir Herbert Compton..	Aga Mahomed Rahim Esq.....		
Ossmaney.....	.....Ditto..... ..	Calcutta..	in few days
Lady Grant.....	Khemchund Motichund		
Demerara Packet.....	Frith & Co.....	London ..	
Glenelg.....	Dirom Carter & Co...	China	in all Sept.
Mary Gordon.....	Furdoonjee Limjee....		
Brig Tawse.....	Aga Mahomed Rahim Esq.....	Muscat..	20th Augt.
Bombay.....	Diroon C. & Co.....	China	with dispatch
Vrai Francais.....	Thos. Jeffries & Co..	Pondicherry.....	18th Augt.
Buteshire..	Skinner & Co.....		
Regia.....	Eduljee Framjee.....	Persian Gulph....	
Kingston.....	W. N. & Co..		
Severn.....	D. & M. Pestonjee...		

* Where a Steamer will be in readiness to Convey a Mail to Suez.

H. C. Vessels.—Receiving Ship Hastings.
" " " Steamer Semiramis.
" " " " Indus.
" " " " Berenice.
" " " " Zenobia.
" " " Shannon Schooner. At the Rock Station.
" " " Thetis Light Vessel. Do. do. do.
" " " Sloop of War Elphinstone.
" " " Surveying Tender Cardiva, at Mazagon.
" " " Ditto.... ..ditto Maldiva at do.
" " " Brig Taptee.
" " " Schoner Emily.

Country Vessels.—Grab Ship Dowlut Savoy, Benares, Patamber, Savoy, Jane, Fazerabany, Rampertap, Hannah, Hamido, Ruby Ardaseer, Soobrow, Hydrooze, Coll. Newall. Discovery, Samdany, Fanny, Hamido, and Ernaad.

Arab—Ship Tauze

American—Brig Waverly.

HIGH WATER TABLE 17TH AUGUST, 1839.

	MORN.	EVE.
Saturday.....	3 35	3 56
Sunday.....	4 17	4 42
Monday.....	5 14	5 54

INDIAN INTELLIGENCE

GREENWAY'S AGRA JOURNAL.---AUGUST 3.

"*Candahar, June 25th* 1839.

"Nothing can be more dull or stupid than a standing camp; occasional rumours are afloat, but they so commonly turn out wide of the truth, that one seldom or ever listens to them. Last week a party of the 16th Regiment, whilst out with our camels at graze, succeeded in successfully resisting an attack from about one hundred horse and foot, killing four of the assailants: the next day a party from Her Majesty's 13th Light Infantry was attacked, one European killed, and three wounded; those poor fellows were out with their camels unarmed---the subject is under investigation. How much deceived have I been with this far famed country. I was led to expect to see a thriving well cultivated district---but, alas! a more wretched miserable country cannot well be. We have now been here two months, one and all are most anxious to proceed onwards. The Shah and Mr. Macnaghten have gone into tents; this portends something like a move, so that we may expect to be at Cabul sometime in August. The weather is truly distressing, the hot winds as fierce as I ever felt them. You must have seen in the papers accounts of our sufferings, in many instances greatly exaggerated; its true we have all been on half and quarter rations and suffered from want of water---the latter our leaders could not avoid; however, in a few days we shall, I hope, be all on full rations---our past sufferings will then be forgotten, and we shall proceed onward with vigour, determined to overcome every obstacle we may encounter, and, if report speaks true, they will not be few. The Khilat Ghilzye people may annoy us a little; these people occupy the hilly country between Candahar and Cabul, and are by no means favourable to the Shah."

After the above was put in type, we received authentic intelligence of the Force, with the Shah, having marched towards Cabul. No resistance was expected, as it was reported that Dost Mahomed would retire towards Bokhara on the approach of the Army, and his Chief were ready to submit. The 37th Native Infantry is left behind at Candahar, until relieved by another Regiment, which is proceeding from Dadur with treasure, &c.

Letters from Simla lead to the supposition, that Mr. W. H. Macnaghten will return from his present mission in time to assume the Lieutenant-Governorship of these Provinces, on Lord Auckland proceeding to Calcutta.

Indents for carriage have been, we hear, sent in by the several Departments and Offices. His Lordship's route is not known: it is conjectured that should affairs in the Punjab and Cabul not take an unfavourable turn, the Governor General will march so as to reach Agra before Christmas. His Lordship, we understand, purposes a visit to Gwalior, but does not proceed into Rajpootna. The 1st March is calculated on for Lord Auckland's arrival in Calcutta.

A wing of the 50th Native Infantry from Mirzapore is ordered to Allahabad, to relieve the 68th Native Infantry, under orders to march to Barrackpore, so as to arrive there by the end of October. It is said that all the General Service Corps are ordered to be assembled, but their destination is unknown.

AGRA UKHBAR.—AUGUST 3.

There will, it is confidently stated, be no relief this year, and indeed circumstances sufficiently confirm the statement. The 4th and 10th regiments of Cavalry will stand fast. A levy to the extent of 19 Regiments, is, it is said, in contemplation at Simla.

General Anbury has been obliged to leave Saugor from ill health. He proceeds to Europe.

The appointment of Mr. Alexander, as Post Master for Bengal, has just taken place, and implies the appointment of one for the North Western Provinces also.

During the late storm, a large tree was blown down in the Khundoulee Purgunnah, which fell on the boundary line of two villages. A party from each turned out to enforce their mutual right to it, the consequence of which was a fight, in which two men were killed and three wounded. These Khana jungees, as they are called, are a serious blot upon our system of Police.

The rains, which had intermitted for some days, during which the effects of drought were beginning to be felt, have again set in abundantly. Since their commencement 11 inches have fallen.

The procession escorting Runjeet's remains, like an Avalanche is gathering as it goes. The protected Seikh Chiefs have all pressed to the funeral array, and others are expected to fall in near Hurdwar.

MAJOR GENERAL THACKWELL.

To the Editor of the Agra Ukhbar.

SIR,—I very much lament to observe that some of your Correspondents have lately taken to that *indiscriminate* abuse which tends to prove they are reckless. One or two Generals or Brigadiers may be found *just* objects of attack in most armies, but when *every one is equally* run down, your readers must surely begin to suspect that the writers, tired and disgusted at the toils and fatigues and privations they undergo, vent their spleen without rhyme or reason on their Seniors.

And when we risk no contradiction.
It tempts the tongue to deal in fiction!!!

This I know to be the case, at last in one instance. I allude to the abuse lately heaped upon the head of our Commandant of Cavalry. It is impossible of course to please *every body*, and as our Brigadier has acted towards him with indelicacy on more than one occasion, by going direct to the Commander in Chief and obtaining orders for his Brigade, without reference to the Officer Commanding the Cavalry *Division*, there may be some bad feeling towards the General on the part of the Brigadier, for we are generally apt to dislike those whom we behave ill to. This Brigadier is what is termed by many, a good fellow, he gives good dinners and good wines, and of course has plenty of people to eat and drink at his expense, and laugh at his jokes, and thus it is you see, a man who courts popularity in this way must be bad indeed if he don't gain a few friends, and these few friends knowing his dislike and jealousy of the General, run the General down to please the Brigadier, but in the opinion of the great majority Mr. Editor, the latter is no more to be compared to the former than I to Hercules. The General is a straight-forward, fair, upright honest soldier, no backbiting, no toad eating lies *perdue* in him, he does his duty openly and fearlessly without acting the Courtier, without favour or affection, without privately insinuating any thing against the public character of any man. I wish I could think the same of all the other Generals and Brigadiers, but though I may *think* what I please I have no right to say any thing without clear proof, and will therefore content myself with defending the General's conduct without abusing others, He is not the "Fecendas Ulysses," but if we have real service, will, I am certain prove the Ajax of our Cavalry Division. He is the man would say "Quis usus est *verbis*—specterum *agendo*," really and truly Mr. Editor, Major General T. is just the man we like to serve under. As he is so very lately from England he may be what is vulgarly termed a little bit of a Griff, but he is a Gentleman and a soldier, and one who would rather undertake a *great deal* of trouble *himself*, than give the *slightest trouble* to *any other* person, and this you must allow is a *rare* and a good quality; he is unaffected and unobtrusive in his habits and manners, and you never see him riding about with orderlies at his heels as is, or has been, the case with all the other Big Wigs. He often rides or walks without a single soul near him, and recollect he lost an arm in action; it would therefore be more wise in him never to go out alone. I will not trouble you with a long yarn though I could write for an hour with pleasure in defence of General T., as I consider him most unjustly attacked. I will beg to remind those writers that.

Smaller men, we faults can spy,
And blame the moat, that dims thine eye—
Each little speck and blemish find,
To *our own* stronger errors blind—

There is one circumstance in General T.'s short career in this detested campaign which alone speaks volumes in his favour, he has betriended the unfortunate Local Horse on every occasion, and though we have not seen much of that class in our Brigade, yet we have all the Officers of the other Brigades with whom they have roared loud in their praises. It is fortunate for them that they have found at least one General who appreciates their services, for our Commander in Chief was anxious to starve them to death.

Yours obediently,
VIRGIL.

Camp Candahar, 15th July 1839.

CALCUTTA.

BENGAL HURKARU.—JULY 29.

The Shipping Reports, since our last, have announced the following arrivals; viz. the *William Lee*, Shepherd, from Hull 18th March; the *Thames*, Marquis, from Gravesend 9th March, and Madras 18th July; the *Snipe*, Spain, from Amherst 12th July, and the *Shepherdess*, Biggar, from the Mauritius 1st July.

The Semaphore of this-morning announced the arrival of the *Stalkart*, Dixon, from Bombay 10th July; the *Sumatra*, Wobban, from Padang 1st July, and the *Fazel Currim*, Richards, from Bombay 10th July.

We have received files of the Mauricien paper *Le Cerneen* to the 20th June; also private letters to the same date.

The *Emerald Isle* had arrived on the 10th June, having experienced very bad weather; she became so leaky in lat. 11° N. that the captain held a consultation to consider the propriety of returning to Calcutta, but the pumps were found to be in good condition and enabled them to proceed.

The *Northumberland*, Compton, who had put in almost a wreck, having repaired her damages, sailed for London 26th June. Her repairs cost upwards of £7,000!

The *Donna Carmelita* was very near foundering; she left Calcutta before the *Emerald Isle*, but the latter arrived six days before her.

From the Bombay papers we have made several extracts, bearing upon the China news communicated by us on Saturday morning, including Capt. ELLIOTT'S proclamation and LIN'S Edict.

We also give further extracts from the *Canton Press* of the 11th May, with which we have been favored.

From the whole of the proceedings, we are confirmed in our opinion, expressed some time since, that Captain Elliot has no authority to stop the trade, and therefore his recommendations to that effect will be received *quantum valeant* by the individuals to whom they are addressed, according to their particular objects, feelings, and interests. But although we have not been able to agree with those who have eagerly advocated an immediate recourse to war with China, we cannot conceal from ourselves the fact, that as long as the possibility exists of any Opium being smuggled into China, there is slight security for the lives of foreigners at Canton; for, in that country, accusation and condemnation are too often, in effect identical terms, and the only chance of escape which an accused party would have, would be that derived from the notorious corruption of the Chinese functionaries. By a large bribe, no doubt, a foreigner might possibly save his life if accused of smuggling opium; but then, that mode of escape would be pregnant with the evil of multiplying accusers and accusations, as it would suggest a fruitful source of gain to those who would be too ready to avail themselves; while, on the other hand, it would sometimes fail of its effect. We need scarcely tell our readers, we suppose, that the guilt or innocence of the party accused would have little effect on the decision. Few natives would dare to give evidence in favour of a foreigner, and the testimony of foreigners would be treated with contempt. We see already, in the fact stated in Captain Elliot's proclamation, that it is certain, that among the 15 detained as hostages, until the whole of the Opium is delivered up, that there are some who were never concerned in

Opium dealings, that innocence would be no security against accusation and punishment in China. The truth is, there is nothing like what we understand by an administration of justice in that country, and least of all could it be expected in the cases of foreigners whom accusation alone would deprive of every available testimony in their favour.

In such a state of affairs then, there is some prudence in the recommendation of foreigners not to remain at Canton; but what is to be done? Are we to give up this valuable trade, or are we to go to war to force the Chinese to permit its continuance on other terms? Are we driven to this alternative, or is there no *tertium quid* by which we may, without danger or degradation, secure the continuance of the trade on safer terms? The only mode of proceeding we can conceive, which would meet the principles of justice, without impugning the right of the Chinese to regulate as they please, the terms of intercourse with foreigners, is that of negotiation with the Emperor by another Embassy from Europe.

It can hardly be maintained, that we could be justified in making war upon the Chinese, to force a trade upon them on our own terms; but we do not mean to argue, that in all that has lately passed in China we may not ferret out a sufficient *causa belli* or at least a sufficient ground according to expediency doctrines, to demand redress; and that demand might put us in a position to secure safer terms for the trade than those laid down in Commissioner Lin's last proclamation.

The Samaphore of this-morning announced the arrival of the *Sulimany*, McFarlane, from Bombay 14th July, and the *Fenelon*, Leroache, from Boyne 24th June, and Madras 25th July.---July 30.

We understand that Colonel Young retires from the Law Commission and resumes his position of Secretary of the Union Bank, on the 1st proximo. This notification will be heard with regret by all who wish well to India, for seldom in our time has the elevation of any man to high office, called forth such general approval throughout the country, as Mr. Ross's nomination of Colonel Young to the Law Commission.—*Ibid.*

The Shipping Report of this morning announced the arrival of the *Larkins*, Walton, from London 19th March, Cape (no date) and Madras 24th July, and the *Cowasjee Family*, Stavers, from China 11th June, and Singapore 13th July.

The Semaphore of this morning also reported the arrival of the *Ganges*, (S. V.) Dicey, from Moulmein 10th, Rangoon 13th, Kyook Phpoo 20th, and Akyab 27th July---having on board---Boyle, Esq., Commissioner of Arracan. The *Cawasjee* brings intelligence of importance---all communication of trade was entirely stopped, and supplies threatened to be stopped at Macao---all British Shipping left Whampoa and anchored at Hong Kong.---July 31.

We received some days ago from Dr. Wilson, of Bombay, a copy of No. 6 of the *Oriental Christian Spectator*, published at that Presidency. The number is exclusively occupied with the case of the two Parsi converts, including the judicial proceedings, and the various letters and articles published on the subject in the different papers and periodicals of Bombay and the other Presidencies. We have already said all we think necessary on this subject, and we have no disposition at present to revive the controversy. We will merely remark, that we should rejoice to find all the advocates of a proselyting system of education for the people of India, displaying in their discussion of the subject, the christian and gentlemanly tone of all Dr. Wilson's writings that have come under our observation. We cannot agree with that gentleman in his opposition to secular education, as the safest and best in the actual condition of the people of India; but we can and do honour his motives, his talents and his objects.

The *Oriental Spectator* is very neatly got up; and is one of the ablest, if not *the* ablest, of the religious periodicals of India.---*Ibid.*

SECOND LOTTERY OF 1839, FOR THE IMPROVEMENT OF THE CITY OF CALCUTTA.
Eighth Day's Drawing; 30th *July*, 1839.
PRIZES.
Nos. 2785 2681 and 4014 Prizes of 1,000 Company's Rupees each.
Nos. 4 67 2117 1266 1163 2583 and 180 Prizes of 500 Company's Rupees each.

MADRAS HERALD.---August 7.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVAL.---August 4, Barque *Isadora*, Captain P. Hodson, from Vizagapatam 6th and Coringa 19th July

Passengers.---Lieutenant J. Brown, Artillery, and 2 servants.

DEPARTURES.---August 2. H. M. Ship *Hyacinth*, W. Warren, Commander, to Trincomallee and Colombo.

Do. 4, Ship *General Kyd*, Captain C. G. Jones, to Singapore and China.

Passengers.---Mrs. Mercer, Captain Alcock, J. A. Mercer, Esq. E. Schone, Esq——Hill, Esq., 18 Passengers, 9 servants.

Promotions.---Engineers.---The death of Major General Parquhar of the Madras Engineers in England, will promote Brevet Col. W. Monteith, K. L. S., Major A. Ross, Brevet Major H. C. Cotton, 1st Lieut. E. Buckle, and 2d Lieutenant C. A. Orr.

15*th Regiment N. I.*---The retirement also of Major W. Hope Smith, 15th N. I. in England, will promote Captain John Ross, Lieut. W. Cantis and Ensign W. R. Studdy.

CEYLON HERALD.---July 26.

A General Meeting took place on Wednesday off the Chamber of Commerce for the purpose of fixing a Scale of landing charges chargeable by the Consignees of vessels, and after a long discussion the following Scale was fixed upon with only one dissentient voice.

"Charges for the Lighterage, landing and conveyance of Goods to the Custom House Warehouse, agreed to at a General Meeting of the Chamber of Commerce, on the 24th July 1839.

	S.	d.
Cases, bales, crates and packages not otherwise specified, being one ton or upwards in measurement or weight..	3	0
Do. do. being under one ton.....	1	0
One dozen cases of Wine, exceeding 20 in number per case	0	6
Crate of Earthenware.....	1	6
Pipe or butt or Wine, Beer or Spirits.....	2	6
Hhd. of do. do.....	1	0
Quarter cask do. do.....	0	9
Metals per ton.....	3	0

"On account of the trouble in making out accounts and the difficulty in collecting small sums, double the above rates are to be paid when the packages imported are fewer than 5 in number.

We understand that after the business of the day had been disposed of, a somewhat lengthy discussion took place in reference to the Cinnamon duties, and the general opinion of the members was that if, as it appeared, a reduction of duty could not be obtained, their efforts should be directed to the equalization of the tax---We have before now expressed our sentiments upon this subject, and we imagine that there are very few unbiassed persons who differ from us. It is truly time the Merchants of Ceylon were bestirring themselves for some amelioration of this vexatious and injurious impost, clashing as it does with the interests of Government, of Merchant, and of Grower. When this is done the Government can complete the sales of their Cinnamon Gardens, for we imagine that until then the Garden at Morottoo will give them amusement enough.

The vexatious oppression of the existing regulations is more particularly felt by shippers of third sort private Cinnamon---Bales of this description are obliged to be opened at the Custom House for inspection, and the unfortunate shipper has not only the trouble and expence of re-embaling it, but also to pay two shillings a bale for the inspection:---Now we maintain that as the bales are opened for the *satisfaction of the Custom House authorities and not for that of the shipper*, they ought to be at the expence of re-embaling, but as for the charge of two shillings it is preposterous; we trust that this amongst many other anomilies, will be put right before long.

TheCeylon Chamber of Commerce has our best wishes for the success of its efforts in regard to the Cinnamon duties, but we hope their labours will not be limited to a mere equalization. Let them aim at a thorough reformation of the Ordinance, let them appeal to the East India and China Associations for their assistance, and with unanimity and perseverance they cannot fail to carry their point and give a healty stimulus to the trade.

Her Majesty's Ship *Conway*, Captain Bethune. from Calcutta the 28th June, and Madras 17th instant, arrived at Trincomalie on the 21st. The *Madras Courier* of the 18th says, that "the *Conway* brought intelligence to Madras that an armament of gun boats had been equipped at Calcutta, and had sailed for Rangoon under the command of Captain Charles McKennie."---*July* 30.

We are credibly informed that the 61st Regiment who were under orders to embark for England in the *Jupiter* have been again countermanded. We can fully understand that this may be the fate of war, but it does not make it the less vexatious. The officers have been put to great expence and inconvenience, and we think that the Government or East India Company (for we do not pretend to know which) ought to reimburse them. The *Jupiter* we understand is required to take a regiment from Madras to Burmah.—*Ibid*

SINGAPORE FREE PRESS.—July 11.

The Batavia market continued very dull for most articles of import, and money excessively scarce. In produce there was not much doing. Rice was declining. Some purchases had been made of Samaring Coffee, deliverable in July in Batavia an *f*30¼ per pl.

The *Dankbarheid* had arrived from Manila with 2,000 Boxes of *Segars* and 4,000 piculs of Sapan wood.

Freights to England scarce.---*exchange* on London, at par.

China.—Since we issued our Extra on Monday, containing the *Public Notice to British subjects* issued at Canton on the 11th May last, by Captain Elliot, and which we now publish, we have not ascertained that any additional particulars of importance were contained in any private advices that had then reached the settlement. With reference to the report, however, that the Superintendent had proposed to take over all unsold British goods at Canton at invoice Cost, in the name of Her Majesty's Government, we were incorrect in stating that any goods had actually been delivered up to the Superintendent in pursuance of such proposal, although a mercantile house in the place had been advised from Macao, under date 16th May, that goods of theirs on the spot *would be delivered up*, if Capt. Elliot's plan were such as reported, which was the cause of our mistake. The same letter confirms what was stated on the subject of foreigners leaving Canton, as it mentions that in ten days more "the foreigners of all nations would leave Canton for Macao"—and all accounts concur in leading to the belief that a crisis is fast approaching which will require the interposition of the British Government. They were still 700 chests short of the full quantity of Opium agreed to be delivered up, and the authorities it is said were surrounding the foreign factories with a wall.

The following, which has been handed us by a friend, shews the measures that were ready to be taken by the British Superintendent for the defence of Macao, in case the Imperial Commissioner should attempt to carry into effect his threats against that settlement. Considering the date of this document, we are rather surprised it has never before reached us, nor appeared in the Canton prints received by us:—

Her Majesty' Cutter Louisa,
Chumpee, 21st April, 1839.

The Deputy Superintendent of the Trade of British subjects in China has received accounts from the Chief Superintendent of the 19th instant acquainting him that he is authentically informed that His Excellency the High Commissioner is seriously menacing Macao.

The Deputy Superintendent has now to direct all Ships at present at Chumpee (who have discharged their opium and have received the necessary acknowledgement that such has been done) forthwith to proceed to the anchorage of the Taipa.

On their arrival they will place themselves at the complete command of his Excellency the Governor of Macao for the defence of the Rights of Her Most Faithful Majesty; and for the general protection of life, liberty and property of that establishment.

Commanders of ships are reminded of the absolute necessity there is for the steady and most respectful demeanour towards the Portuguese Government.

(Signed) A. R. Johnston,
Deputy Superintendsnt.

Maulmain.—We have received *Maulmain Chronicles* during the week up to the 29th May, from which we have no room to make selections. The paper of that date questions the correctness of the reports before published in this journal of the bad success attending Dr. Richardson's negotiations with the Court of *Bankok*, on the faith of reports which had reached Maulmain from the envoy himself, representing his reception and negotiations as being highly satisfactory. So far as external demonstrations went, we believe that Dr. Richardson had nothing to complain of; but our Maulmain contemporary we suspect will find that he was by no means so well pleased with the Siamese when he left them as when he came among them, and that in all essentials the mission failed in its object. That fact will indeed soon discover itself by the removal or continuance of those restrictions on the trade with the Shan states, to which the mission related. At the date of our last advices from Bankok (12th June) no further accounts had been received of Dr Richardson's progress homeward, but it was not deemed improbable that the difficulties attending a journey across the country after the heavy rains that had fallen, might compel him to retrace his steps to *Bankok*.

Shipwrecks.—We regret to announce that intelligence has been received here during the week of the loss of no less than three British free-traders, the *Orontes*, *Siam*, and *Aliquis*.

The particulars relative to the loss of the first mentioned vessels will be found in a communication which we publish in the usual place from Captain Short. The *Siam* under command of Capt. Boadle, which sailed from Liverpool on the 18th February, bound for this port and Manila, at about 3 A. M. on the 8th ult. struck on the rocks about 12 miles to the Eastward of *Java Head*, during a heavy squall. She filled with water in about five minutes, and the surf ran so high that the Captain, with his wife and two children, and the Officers and crew altogether 18 in number, had barely time to save themselves in the ship's boats, leaving every thing behind. They were picked up in a few hours by the French ship *Gabriel*, and arrived on the following day at Batavia, where the Officers and crew were relieved from the state of destitution in which they found themselves left, by the charitable contributions of the British and American merchants, Captain Boadle and his family soon after taking passage for London in the *Platina*. Nothing whatever was saved from the *Siam*, not even the letter bag—and she began to break up as day-light appeared. The assistance of Government was applied for, which they evinced every inclination to afford had not the surf rendered it useless—and the Admiral on the Batavia station offered the first man-of-war brig that arrived to go there. Regarding the *Aliquis* we have learned no more than that she was wrecked in *Torres Straits*, or her passage up from Australia to Batavia, also without any loss of life.

BOMBAY SHIPPING ARRIVALS AT SINGAPORE.

17th June	1839.	Charlotte,	Leibschwager.
21st ditto	do.	General Wood,	Roopman.
Do. ditto	do.	Charles Forbes,	Wills.
25th ditto	do.	Vansittart,	Macqueen.
Do. ditto	do.	Esperanca,	Senna.
28th ditto	do.	Scaleby Castle,	Morzan.
2nd July	do.	Sultana,	Page.
5th ditto	do.	Myaram Dyaram,	Dicey.
7th ditto	do.	Alfalevie,	Clark.
8th ditto	do.	Mahamoody.	

BOMBAY SHIPPING DEPARTURES FROM SINGAPORE.

14th June	1839.	Cornwallis,	to China.
Do. ditto	do.	Adelaide.	to Siam.
19th ditto	do.	Charlotte,	to China.
24th ditto	do.	Charles Forbes	to ditto.
25th ditto	do.	General Wood	to ditto.
28th ditto	do.	Esperanca,	to ditto.
29th ditto	do.	Vansittart,	to ditto.
3rd July	do.	Sultana,	to ditto.
Do. ditto	do.	Scaleby Castle,	to ditto.
8th ditto	do.	Myaram Dyaram	to ditto.

CANTON.

CANTON FREE PRESS.—May 25.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

Canton, 19th May, 1839.

The Chief Superintendent of the Trade of British Subjects in China gives notice and enjoins all Her Majesty's Subjects, either actually in China, or hereafter arriving, Merchants, Supra-Cargoes Commanders, Commanding Officers of Ships, Seamen, or others, having control over, or serving on board of, British Ships or vessels, bound to the Port of Canton, not to be requiring, aiding or assisting in any way in the bringing in to the said Port of Canton any such British Ship or Vessel, to the great danger of British life, liberty and property and the prejudice of the interests and just claims of the Crown, till a declaration shall be published under his Hand and Seal of Office to the effect that such bringing in of British Shipping, or of British property in Foreign Shipping, is safe in the premises.

And the Chief Suprintendent making these solemn injunctions for the safety of British life, liberty, and property, and in the protection of the interests and just claims of the British Crown, reserves to Her Majesty's Government in he most complete manner the power to cancel aud disregard all future claims whatever, on the part of Her Majesty's Subjects or others, preferring such claims on account of British property, either left behind or to be brought in, if any such British Subjects or others preferring such claims shall disregard these injunctions now put forward, respecting the keeping out of British Shipping and Property, till the declaration aforesaid shall be duly published.

L. S. (Signed) Charles Elliot.
Chief Superintendent of the Trade of British Subjects in China.

True Copy.
(Signed) Edward Elmslie.
Secretary and Treasurer to the Suprentendents.

Canton, 20th March, 1839.

Having reference to the draft of His Public Notice submitted to the perusal of the merchants for their guidance fourteen days since, the Chief Superintendent has now to acquaint H. M's. Subjects that he has reason to hope for the report of the whole delivery of the opium in the course of the next twenty-four hours: and his own departure will be regulated by that of H. M's. Subjects and any other Foreigners, who may claim his protection, presently detained in Canton by the Commissioner's commands.

Upon that subject he will make another communication at the proper moment.

Edward Elmslie,
Secretary and Treasurer to the Superintendents.

PUBLIC NOTICE TO HER BRITANNIC MAJESTY'S SUBJECTS.

The disregard of formal offers upon the part of Her Majesty's Officer to adjust all difficulties by the fulfilment of the Imperial Will, the unjustifiable imprisonment of the foreign Community in Canton, the still more wanton protection of that captivity, and the forced surrender of property, of which the incidents have been the utmost public encouragement direct and indirect upon the one hand, and violent public spoliation on the other: such are the chief facts which have sustained the declaration put forward in the Notice of the Chief Superintendent of the Trade of British Subjects, dated at Macao on the 23rd day of March last, that He was without confidence in the justice and moderation of the Provincial Government.

Correction remaining to be made for the circumstance, that these latter deeds have been perpetrated mainly under the Authority of the Imperial Commissioner, he is also to declare that he is without confidence in the justice and moderation of the said Imperial Commissioner.

Acting on the behalf of Her Majesty's Government in a momentous emergency, he has in the first place to signify, that the demand he recently made to Her Majesty's Subjects for the surrender of British-owned Opium under their control had no special reference to the circumstances of that property. But (beyond the actual pressure of necessity) that demand was founded on the principle, that these violent compulsory measures being utterly unjust *per se*, and general application for the forced surrender of any other property, or of human life, or for the constraint of any unsuitable terms or concessions, it became highly necessary to vest and leave the right of exacting effectual security, and full indemnity for every loss, directly in the Queen. These outrages have already temporarily cast upon the British Crown immense public liabilities; And it is incumbent upon him at this moment of release to fix the earliest period for removal from a situation of total insecurity, and for the termination of all risk of similar responsibility on the part of Her Majesty's Government.

He is sensible too, that he could not swerve from the purposes now to be declared, without extreme danger to vast public claims already pending, and to general and permanent interests of highest moment.

Thus situated, then, and once more referring to his Public Notice dated at Macao on the 23rd day of March last, he has again to give Notice to, and enjoin, all Her Majesty's Subjects, to make preparation for quitting Canton before, or at the same time with, Her Majesty's Establishment; which departure will take place as soon as the Chief Superintendent has completed his public obligations to this Government. For the general convenience he will afford the best information in his power from time to time, concerning the probable period of that event.

And he has further to give Notice that British Subject or others thinking fit to make Shipments of property on British Account, on board of British, or any other foreign shipping actually in this river will be pleased to regulate their proceedings in these respects, upon the understanding that such shipments must be made at their personal risk and responsibility after the date of this Notice.

And he again enjoins all Her Majesty's Subjects in Canton to prepare sealed declarations and lists of all claims whatever against Chinese Subjects, to be adjusted as nearly as may be, to the period of their respective retirements from Canton before him, or at the same time with Him.

And whilst it is specially to be understood that the proof of British property, and value of all such claims handed in to Him before his departure, will be determined upon principles and in a manner hereafter to be defined by Her Majesty's Government, he has to recommend, with a view to uniformity and general clearness, that claims for British property left behind, should be drawn up as far as may be practicable on Invoice Cost.

And He has now to give Notice to, and enjoin all Her Majesty's Subjects, either actually in China, or hereafter arriving, Merchants, Supra-Cargoes, Commanders, Commanding Officers of the Ships Seamen, or others, having control over, or serving on board of, British Ships or vessels, bound to the Port of Canton, not to be requiring, aiding, or assisting in any way in the bringing into the said Port of Canton any such British Ship or Vessel, to the great danger of British life, liberty, and property, and the prejudice of the interests and just claims of the Crown, till a declaration shall be published under his Hand and Seal of Office to the effect that such bringing in of British Shipping, or of British property in foreign Shipping, is safe in the premises.

And the Chief Superintendent making these solemn injunctions for the safety of British life, liberty, and property, and in the protection of the interests and just claims of the British Crown, reserves to Her Majesty's Government in the most complete manner the power to cancel and disregard all future clams, whatever, on the part of her Majesty's Subjects, or others, preferring such claims on account of British property, either left behind, or to be brought in if any such British subjects or others preferring such claims shall disregard these injunctions now put forward, respecting the keeping out of British Shipping and Property, till the declaration aforesaid shall be duly published.

And he has once more to warn Her Majesty's Subjects in anxious terms, that such sudden and strong measures as it may be found necessary to adopt on the part of competent authorities, for the honor and interests, of the British Crown, cannot be prejudiced by the continued residence in Canton, beyond the period of his own stay, upon their own responsibilities, and in spite of the solemn injunctions of Her Majesty's Officer.

Given under my hand and seal of Office at Canton in China this 22d day of May 1839.

L. S.
(Signed) CHARLES ELLIOT.
Chief Superintendent of the Trade of British Subject in China.

True Copy.
(Signed) EDWARD ELMSLIE,
Secretary and Treasurer to the Superintendent.

The following edict was received last evening, and is circulated for the information of American residents.

W. P. Snow.

EDICT.

Lin, High Imperial Commissioner and Governor of the two Keang, and Tang, a Director of the Board of War, and Governor of the two Kwang, issue this edict to the original Senior and all the other Hong merchants for their full instruction.

On the 17th inst. Tseang Liehugang, sub-perfect of Macao, and Hwuy-Chowq.yaou, Commodore of the squadron of Heangshan, presented to us a joint report, in which they state:

"Having received your excellency's orders to proceed to the Nine Islands and the Macao offings, to "examine the ships recently arrived with cargo to, "ascertain their draft of water and to present a report "of the same in detail; we in obedience thereto went "in person, taking with us pilots and measurers. Each "of the several ships was duly measured, before, behind, right and left, according to the prescribed "form; and on the 15th the measuring of thirteen "ships having cargo was completed. But there was "one American ship, *Peih-ta-le*, laden with cotton, "seeing the ships were being measured, got under "weigh on the 14th, and sailed away to the Eastward, "evidently unwilling to be measured. As soon as "we can ascertain where she has gone and anchored, "we will make another report. Moreover, the masters of the vessels declared that on the 20th of this "month hitherto there have been gales of wind, and "that the anchorage off the Nine Islands being open "and exposed, they were afraid they could not remain "there with safety, and wished to remove their anchorage to Jonnshatsny (Hong-Kong) so as to avoid "the winds and waves. Respectfully we present this "report.

The above has come before us, the High Commissioner and Governor, duly authenticated. We find that the delivery of the opium from the foreign ships is nearly completed, that the ships at Whampoa have been already allowed to reopen their trade; the newly arrived To-le and other ships, thirteen in number, have been duly measured by the sub-prefect of Macao, in obedience to our orders, but the cargo of the several ships has not been ascertained in detail. The masters of these ships, having come from afar to trade, how can they be without particular account of their cargoes? Certainly it cannot be difficult to specify clearly each particular kind of the goods. Yet, now they only speak in general terms, in their usual delusive manner. But as they have consented to be measured, and as they have moreover declared that hitherto there have been gales of wind on the 20th of this month, and that the anchorage off the Nine Islands is open and exposed, they were afraid they could not remain there with safety; it behoves us to show them compassion, and early instruct them to enter the port to escape the storm.

Besides, when they all arrive at Whampoa, according to the regulaations, let them wait for the instructions of the commissioner of customs. We issue our commands to the sub-prefect of Macao, and the commodore of Heang shan, and they must immediately transmit the same to the ships To-le and others, declaring that it be unnecessary for them to remove their anchorage to Hong-kong, that they may receive passports for pilots directly from the sub-prefect of Macao to come speedily to Whampoa there to await the hoppo's examination for their unloading of their cargo.

The ship Peih-ta-le, which refused to be measured, and presumed to sail away Eastward, has evidently done so for evil. We have sent a communication to the hoppo, that he convey commands to the hong merchants not to trade with her, but to hasten her departure back to her country. The said sub-prefect &c. will give direct commands to the cruizers to take with them linguists and pilots, and ascertain plainly where Peih-ta-le has gone; and, finding her track, convey to her the commands: that, having been unwilling to be measured, it is evident she has brought contraband goods, and has dared to show opposition; that, while orders have been given for the others to enter the port of Whampoe, she is not allowed to trade, but must sail back to her country and not loiter. If she dares to sail to other places on the high seas, where it is unlawful for her to go, to form connexious with the ships of Chinese marauders, and traffic in opium, the cruizers will all unite in attacking her, when repentance will be too late. As soon as any real traces of the said vessel are found, let the same be clearly reported to us by express.

Moreover, we now issue this edict: when it reaches the Hong merchants, let them act in obedience to it. When the ships To-le and others all arrive at Whampoa according to the regulations, let them await instruction from the hoppo. But the ship Peih-ta-le, which was unwilling to be measured, and dared to sail away to the East ward, has done so evidently for evil. Let the said hong merchants communicate this edict, forbidding them to trade with her, and requiring her immediate return to her country. Let them search out faithfully the traces of the vessels, and report thereon. Let there be no opposition.---Haste, quickly! A special edict.

May 18th, 1839.

Lin, high Imperial Commissioner, and Tang, Governor of the two Kwang, issue these commands to the original, the senior, and other Hong-merchants for their full information.

"Opium, pervading with its poisonous influence the inner land, has been a source of very great injury. These ten persons Dadabhoy, Framjee, Henry, Daniell, Stamford, Bomanjee, Inglis, Green, Kasze, and Ilbery, natives of England and other countries, have all been habitually accustomed to deal therein. They have eagerly snatched at gain, and strove for clandestine advantages. At this time when measures of investigation are being so urgently adopted, and the regulations of government so strictly enforced, it would have been right to put the laws in force for their punishment. But, taking into indulgent consideration the conduct of the said foreigners after they had received commands to deliver up their Opium, in speedily joining with Elliot to deliver it up, and thereby showing that they are yet sensible to fear of laws, we, the Commissioner and the Governor, have recently embodied the heavenlike benevolence of the Great Emperor, and remitted the punishment of their offences

Now, that the store ships have given up the entire amount of the Opium; it is not expedient that they should be allowed any longer to delay their stay in Kwang-tung, lest their own cunning should bud forth again.

We proceed therefore to give our urgent commands. When these reach the said original merchants &c. let them immediately enjoin these commands on each of the said foreigners, Dadabhoy and the rest, individually, that they speedily return to their countries, and that they give duly prepared voluntary bonds, that they will never again venture to come. These being placed on record, let them wait until passports are given them to go outside. Should they presume, under cover of altered names, to come here again, so soon as the fact shall be discovered, their offences shall surely be punished with severity. There shall certainly be no renewed leniency or indulgence.

The said original merchants are imperatively required to proclaim the Favor and the Majesty (of the Emperor), and with earnestness to enjoin these commands. Let them immediately procure the bonds, and report in answer. Let there not be any connivance shewn nor any delay allowed, lest they bring investigation on themselves also. Be earnest and speedy! Be earnest and speedy?---A special order.

Taoukvang 19th year 4th month 11th day (23rd May 1839.)

(true translation) J. R. Morrison.
Chinese Secretary and Interpreter to the Superintendents.

TO THE RIGHT HONORABLE LORD VISCOUNT PALMERSTON.
Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, &c. &c. &c.

We, the undersigned British Merchants, trading at Canton, consider it our duty to address Your Lordship regarding the recent acts of aggression on the part of the Chinese Government.

These acts of violence, which will be officially communicated to Your Lordship by Her Majesty's Superintendent, consist;---

1. In the stoppage of the whole legal Trade of the Port, even of Vessels fully laden, and waiting only their port clearances, and against which no ground of complaint is alleged.

2. In the forcible detention in Canton of all Foreigners, including Her Majesty's Superintendents, in order to compel the supposed holders of Opium to the surrender of Property belonging to themselves, and others in India and Europe, to the value of from two to three Millions Sterling.

3. In the open and undisguised threat to hold foreigners responsible with their lives for this surrender, and for any future infraction of the Chinese Custom Laws.

4. In the attempt to force foreigners to sign Bonds, rendering not only themselves, but all others coming to China, over whom they have no control, liable to the same penalties; And on the refusal on the part of foreigners to sign such Bonds, in the promulgation of an Edict by the High Commissioner, declaratory of the determination of the Government to enforce such penalty.

We may be permitted to state that all foreigners reside in Canton on sufferance; that they have means of ascertaining the laws except the acts of the Provincial Government; and that the Opium Trade has steadily increased from an Import of 4,100 Chests in 1796, to upwards of 30,000 Chests in 1837, with the open and undisguised connivance of the local authorities.

The importation of Opium into China was at one time allowed on payment of a Duty, but discontinued in 1796. Its admission was again strongly recommended to the Imperial Government in 1836. No penalties have ever been enforced against foreigners bringing it to China, and the prohibitory Laws have never been a rule to the functionaries of the Chinese Empire, who should have administered them, nor to the Chinese people on whom they were intended to operate, which facts are openly admitted in the recent Edict of the Imperial Commssioner, under date the 18th March last, in which he states: "that the prohibitions for- "merly enacted by the Celestial Court against Opium "were comparatively lax," and that "the foreigners "are men from distant lands and have not before been "aware that the prohibition of Opium is so severe."

We may further state that the peculiar character of the Opium Trade was distinctly recognized in the Report of the Select Committee of the House of Commons in 1830, and that in the subsequent Report in 1832, the Committee express their opinion; "that it "does not seem advisable to abandon so important a "source of Revenue as the East India Company's "monopoly of Opium in Bengal."

We conceive it will therefore be admitted that British Subjects have carried on this Trade with the sanction, implied, if not openly expressed, of their own Government; and at the same time with an advantage to the Revenue of British India, varying of late years from one to one and a half Millions Sterling.

We do not attempt to deny the unquestionable right of the Chinese Government to put a stop to the importation of Opium, and have readily signed an agreement to abstain from that Trade at Canton on the first requisition of the Government to that effect; but we think Your Lordship will perceive that long proscription had hitherto given foreigners ample reason to question the sincerity of the Chinese Government with regard to the discontinuance of the importation, and that under any circumstances, that Government cannot be justified, by the lax observance of prohibitions, and open connvinance of its Officers, in at one time fostering a Trade involving several millions Sterling, and at another rendering its pursuit a capital crime.

There seems no reason to doubt, from the late proceedings of the Local Government, that they have always had the power most materially to check if not totally to put a stop to the importation of Opium when disposed so to do; but that power had seldom hitherto been exercised, except for the purpose of exacting higher fees for its introduction.

The proceedings of the High Commissioner since his arrival in Canton, will be fully reported to Your Lordship by Her Majesty's Superintendent; but we may observe that this demand for the unconditional surrender of the whole of the Opium in the Depot Ships, was one with which foreigners could not comply, the great bulk of that Opium being the Property of others in India, and elsewhere; and they were equally unable to give the Bonds required.

The High Commissioner finding at the expiration of three days, the time within which he had ordered the whole of the Opium to be delivered up, and the Bonds to be given, that his orders had not been obeyed, sent the Hong Merchants in chains to the foreign Factories, threatening to put them to death before our doors, and at the same time commenced other menacing preparations against the foreigners themselves.

At this stage of the Business Her Majesty's Chief Superintendent arrived in Canton.

We feel it our duty to express to Your Lordship our deep sense of the public spirit which induced this Officer, at no inconsiderable risk, to endeavor to rescue British life and property from a position of fearful jeopardy; and we may assure Your Lordship that but one feeling existed of the extreme peril of the whole community at the period when he succeeded in forcing his way to Canton, and took charge of all responsibility in the negotiations with the Chinese Government.

Although the measures of Her Majesty's Representative have relieved us from all responsibility in surrendering so large an amount of Property, we may still be allowed respectfully but earnestly to entreat Your Lordship's mediation to obtain the earliest possible fulfilment of the guarantee given on behalf of Her Majesty's Government, and thus be the means of saving many of the owners of the property from inevitable ruin, and all of them from heavy loss.

We deem it also an imperative duty to assure Your Lordship most solemnly of our firm conviction, that the public approval, on the part of Her Majesty's Government, of the prompt interposition of Her Majesty's Representative, and the early adoption of such measures as the wisdom of Her Majesy's Advisers may determine on with regard to our future ralations with the Chinese Empire, can alone avert the occurence of similar, or even more violent outrages.

We beg further to state to Your Lordship that, indepedently of the Opium now violently seized, there was at the same period British Property of other kinds in Canton to the value of upwards of One Million Sterling, besides a large and valuable fleet of shipping lying at Whampoa, consigned to our care, but totally beyond our control; and although this Property was not alleged to have incurred any penalty, the High Commissioner never attempted to distinguish the participators in the one Trade, from those in the other, but placed both under one common suspension, and the whole body of foreigners in arbitrary confinement.

After the completion of the delivery of the Opium surrendered, the High Commissioner has expresed an intention of opening the legal Trade, under new regulations, but circumstances do not justify us in entertaining, the expectation that these regulations will afford any security for life or property.

We therefore think Your Lordship will be convinced that some serious alterations in our relations with this Empire are indispensably necessary; and that British Commerce can never safely be carried on, and certainly can never flourish in a Country where our persons and

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property are alike at the mercy of a capricious and corrupt Government.

In conclusion it only remains for us again to urge upon Your Lordship and Her Majesty's Government the great importance of an early recognition of our claims on account of the Opium surrendered for Her Majesty's Service; and the pressing and paramount necessity of placing the General Trade of British Subjects upon a secure and permanent Basis.

Canton, 23rd May, 1839.

Dent and Co. Lindsay and Co. Bell and Co. MacVicar and Co. Dirom and Co. Gibb, Livingston and Co. Charles S. Compton, D. and M. Rustomjee, Jamieson and How. W. and T. Gemmell and Co. Bibby, Adam and Co. Turner and Co. Robert Wise, Holliday and Co. Heerjeebhoy Rustomjee, Hormusjee Framjee, Shavaxshaw Rustomjee, Cowasjee Pallonjee, Bomanjee Hossonjee, Pallunjee Nesserwanjee, Cowasjee Sapoorjee Taback, Burjorjee Manecjee, Daniell and Co. Framjee Dadabhoy, Bomanjee Manecjee, Sackhusson Budwoden, Burjorgee Sorabjee Nesservanjee Dorabjee, Bomanjee Mody, Dosabhoy Hormusjee, Pestonjee Nesserwanjee Ruttonjee Shroff, Abeendin and Sheem. soodeen, Framjee Jamsetjee, Cooverjee Jeevajee Pestonjee Nowrojee, Jamsetjee, Rustomjee, Hormuzjee Byramjee. Cursetjee Sapoorjee, Jemsetjee, Eduljee. Cowasjee Sapoorjee, L. for myself and Partners.

We give a number of public documents in this day's paper, partly issued by the Chinese authorities, partly by Capt. Elliot preparatory to his leaving Canton, and a memorial also signed by almost all British merchants resident in Canton, addressed to Lord Palmerston, on the late extraordinary occurrences here. These documents by themselves nearly contain the history of the week just past. It will be seen from the commissioner's edict that ships are now allowed again to enter the river, and that on arriving at Whampoa the conditions, under which they may carry on trade is to be made known to them—we do not hear upon these terms any vessels are yet ready to venture into the river. The ordering off the American, ship the *Robert Fulton* as will be seen from another edict, is a new feature in Chinese legislation with regard to foreign trade, no vessels outside having hitherto been exposed to measurement. It is a very hard case on the owners, supposing that their case allows of no redress. From the Edict of the local magistrates it will be seen that some show is made to render the intercourse with the natives more difficult than before, and that threats are held out to the Chinese shopkeepers of closing such shops as are either too close to the Factories or not secured by Hong merchants; we do not believe that these measures will be very strictly enacted.

From Capt. Elliot's public notices it will be seen that the whole of the 20,283 chests of Opium has been delivered and that Capt. Elliot warns any British subject from entering the port either in person or with property. On Tuesday last this offi er issued a notice saying that on the following day at eleven o'clock he would leave Canton, for Whampoa and invited the sixteen individuals that were more especially retained as hostages by the Chinese for the delivery of the Opium to meet him at that time to embark with him—Capt. Elliot at the same time requested that no assembling of foreigners should take place at the time of his embarking. Some delay occurred in the proposed time for starting, and Captain Elliot did not finally leave Canton until about five o'clock in the afternoon yesterday, accompanied by all the British subjects then in Canton comprised in the list of the sixteen. Capt. Elliot went to Whampoa in a boat belonging to the Reliance, and several of the others had taken up the passage boats. The embarkation was, as Capt. Elliot intended effected without any concourse of people; the Hong merchants of course were present and some other officers to identify the individuals of the list, who we hope all safely reached the British shipping last night. We cannot allow ourselves to take leave of Capt. Elliot without expressing our opinion, which we believe is shared unanimously by every individual of the foreign community here, that his stay has been of infinite service in carrying us safely through the trying times of the last two months, and that the preservation of order and peace during all that time is in a great measure due to his presence and conduct; and we sincerely regret that, besides having to contend with the very difficult questions in which he found himself involved, he had also for several weeks past to bear up against the attacks of illness. A more quiet residence at Macao, will we heartily hope, soon restore his health. All British subjects have already left or are preparing to leave Canton in a few days,

Immediately after Capt. Elliot and his party had left, the guard of Coolies in front of the Factories and at the entrance of China Street was withdrawn, and any foreigner who liked might walk into the back-streets. The influx of curious Chinese, so long shut out from the square, was of course considerable, and much surprise was expressed at the different appearance it now presents, the enclosure we have spoken of in our last, and alluded to in the magistrate's proclamation, being all but finished.

CANTON REGISTER.---JUNE 4.

ARRIVED.—None reported.

SAILED.—From Macao *Ariel*, Warden, for the Red, Sea, on H. M's, Service. From Whampoa, *George* 4th, Drayner, *Reliance*. Marquis, *David Scott*, Spence, *Eliza*, Lay for London. *Elizabeth Buckham*, Scott, for Buenos Ayres. *Trusty*, Jamieson, for Hobart Town and Port Jackson. *L'Esperance*, Gril, for Hong Kong. June 2d *Panama*, (Am.) Benjamin, for new York, *Corsair*, Porter, for the Straits and Calcutta.

PASSENGERS.---Per *Ariel*, Robert Inglis, C. S. Compton, Esqs. Per *Orwell*, Mr. Gouldsborough. Per *George* 4th, J. W. Smith, Esq. Per *Reliance*, Two Misses Marquis, John Thacker, Wm. Cragg, Esqs. per *Elizabeth Buckham*,——Kauffman, Esq. Per *Trusty*, James Pearson, Esq, lady and family. Per *Panama*. J. C. Green. Esq.

The *Cowasjee Family* will be despatched from Macao on the 6th inst. for the Straits and Calcutta. The *Horatia*, for New York, and the *Mahommedee* for Bombay, will be despatched in a few days.

The following Proclamation from the imperial commissioner and his colleagues has ended all speculations as to the method of dealing with the extorted and surrendered opium. We have been informed that the governor &c. proceeded to the Bogue on Saturday; and it appears from the proclamation that the flowery sons of Ham are to begin digging the grave of £2,500,000 of British government property to day. The very stones by and bye will "prate of its whereabout."

Lin imperial commissioner, *Tang*, governor general of the two Kwang provinces, E, lieut.-governor of Canton, issue this proclamation to explain to the understanding of the people the affair of the surrender of opium from the store ships.

It is known that we, the above named great minister, governor, and lieut-governor, have received 20,283 chests of opium, surrendered from the store ships.—We made an immediate report by express,* requesting the imperial will to send the opium to Peking, there to be strictly examined and destroyed.

On the 17th day of the 4th moon we recived a despatch from the cabinet council, as follows.

"An imperial edict has been received." "*Lin Tsihseu* and his colleagues have reported that the opium on board the store ships has been surrendered and requested that it may sent to Peking to be destroyed, This affair has been extremely well managed, and I, the emperor, certainly have no suspicion that there is any deception or, glossing in the matter; but as to the request that the opium shall be sent to Peking to be destroyed, I consider that the distance is great and the roads difficult, and it would require the strength of too many of the people; therefore there is no necessity to send it to Peking. *Lin Tsihsen* and his colegues are to assemble the civil and military officers and destroy the opium before their eyes, thus manifesting to the natives dwelling on the sea coasts and the foreigners of the outside nations an awful warning.--- *Respect this.*--- *Obey respectfully.*

We immediatly despatched civil and military officers to the Bogue and fixed the 22d of the moon for them to superintend the excavation of a stone lined trench, into which the opium is to be thrown, and mixed and stirred up with unslaked lime and rock salt, and be thus destroyed before the eyes of all the civil and military officers, and the dregs be then cast into the sea; for the natives of the sea coasts and the foreigners of the outside nations must be made to know how greatly the anger of the emperor has been excited; and to learn that even ordure is more valuable as a manure for the land than the smoking mud.—A special proclamation. 4th moon, 19th day. (May 31.)

* Travelling 600 *le* per day.

Doubts have been thrown on the sincerity of the intentions of the local government towards the foreign ships that may hereafter enter the port, as set forth in the following letter from the hong merchants, dated 31st ulto.

LETTER FROM THE HONG MERCHANTS.

This is respectfully to inform you that we have received the following orders from the governor and hoppo, with directions to transmit them to the consuls and foreigners of every nation, to be by them respectfully obeyed accordingly.

Henceforth, it is imperative that the foreign ships which come hither to trade, must respectfully obey the former regulations, and enter and anchor in Whampoa reach, near the village of Shin Tsing, there waiting to be examined and searched, after which they will be alloved to break bulk and send their cargo up to Canton; but they will not be allowed to remain anchored at Yuchoo, Woochung, and other places; if they presume obstinately to oppose these old regulations, most assuredly they shall be driven out of the river; therefore let them be most careful not to involve themselves in crime: such are the orders, and we, the hong-merchants, have accordingly transmitted all the circumstances to the established authorities and gentlemen of every nation, begging that you may thoroughly know and understand them, &c. With compliments we remain.

(Signed) BY THE ELEVEN HONG MERCHANTS.
4th moon, 19th day, 31st May, 1839.)

The only American merchant included in the "proscribed sixteen" did *not* subscribe the *bond*, exacted of and submitted to by the remaining fifteen, who were all either native-British or Indo-British subjects; what is the *why* for this *wherefore*?

The Editor of this paper called yesterday on the senior hong-merchant, and, through him, requested the permission of the local government to go to the Bogue and be a witness to the destruction of the opium, on the plea that if no foreigner of respectability were present at the singular ceremony---for the interment of the flowing poison is intended to be very ceremonious and highly impressive---*all* foreigners, *malgre* the assertion of *all* Chinese, would disbelieve the fact of the opium having been destroyed. The senior hong merchant replied, that permission could not be granted that it was an affair of government, and that there would be a great assemblage of officers and troops. We may mention that the senior hong-merchant inquired when the English would return, and observed that he considered their leaving Canton a foolish act.

The following is a list of the Foreign merchants at present in Canton. Messrs. G. T. Braine, Bell, Gemmell, Wilkinson, Forbes, Delano, Wetmore, Cooper, Hathaway, Low, E. King; Bull, Nye, Sacksen, Cryder, F A. King; and the Revd. P Parker, M D. We believe there are a few Parsees, whose names we know not.

Imports.

AMERICAN DOMESTICS.—Very dull at Drs. 2,80 a 3 for prices of 40 yards by 36 inches.

BETEL NUT.—A slight depression in price during the last week.

BRITISH MANUFACTURES.—The dealers are well stocked with most descriptions of British Goods, of which few remain in first hands. If some of the ships outside do not enter the port soon, prices of all kinds are likely to advance.

BROAD CLOTHS.—Of these about 900 pieces have been sold at Drs. 1,70 cash.

CHINTZES.—A large quantity of unsuitable patterns have been forced off at Drs. 1, 40, or Drs. 4, duty paid. Generally speaking this article will not nearly obtain cost prices.

COTTON.—The stock is now reduced to about at 25,000 bales; 2-3ds. in hands of the dealers, and 1-3d in the hands of the hongmerchants.

Bombay is worth	9 5 a 11 taels	per pecul.
Bengal "	10 5 a 12 "	
Madras "	9 5 a 10 "	

COTTOT TWIST.—Of good quality Numbers. 18 a 26 Drs. 28 a 32, " 26 a 14 Drs. 32 a 36.

HANDKERCHIEFS.—Of this article there has been a "good delivery," at, or about, the price paid as duty. This article is awfully depressed.

IRON.—Has decreased in price.—Nail rod, Drs. 4,80; bar, Drs. 3, 60 per piece.

LEAD.—Has slightly advanced in price.

LONGCLOTHS.—Of *Grey* there have not been any sales, but only deliveries of such as were sold previous to the suspension of the trade. The market is reported as rather depressed on those sales-rates than otherwise.

Of *White*, there has been a sale of but 1000 pieces at Drs. 3,75. These having been finished to resemble Irish cloth, were not suitable for this market.

LONG ELLS.—About 14000 pieces, of Company's assortment and packing have produced Drs. 9 per piece.—2000 imitation of Company's but not equal in quality—Drs. 8, 50,—1600 pieces inferior at the low price of Drs. 6,30.

PEPPER.—Has declined in price.

QUICKSILVER.—Has fallen to Drs. 75 in consequence of a considerable supply from the native mines.

RATTANS.—Have experienced a small advance in price.

RICE.—This article shews but little tendency to rise, though the crop in this neighbourhood must have sustained some injury from the recent heavy rains. Present price Drs 1,35 a 1,45.

SPELTER.—A sale of 700 pecuis Drs. 5,75 per pecul.

WOOLLENS—Spanish Stripes are at Drs. 1, 30 a 1, 40.
Medium Cloths. Drs. 2,80, a 3
Long Ells, assorted Drs, 75.
Purple 10,40.
Scarlet 10,25.

Exports.

RAW SILK.—There are no buyers at present, but the purchasers have been considerable in the past week, probably to the extent of several hundred Bales. There has not, however, been any first chop quality at market for several weeks, and the best remaining (say 1st quality cargo) has been obtainable from Drs. 480 a 500. The first crop of Canton was injured by the rains.

SILK PIECE GOODS.—Are in very litte demand, and prices are low.

TEA.—The purchases of Teas have been necessarily few, the only Tonnage available to purchasers, being the *Anne Jane*. We may, however, generally, quote a reduction of fully 10 per cent, and the Teamen are rather desirous of selling.

The English houses have got through with their purchases; and the Americans have suspended operations, waiting to know on what terms their ships can be secured if they come into port.

There is a pretty good stock of Greens, and Hyson, especially, is likely to decline.

EXCHANGE ON LONDON.—Sales have been made during the past week a 4s. 10d. cash.

The holders of Bank of U. S. bills on London, are asking 4s. 9d. Private bills are selling at 4s 10d. a 5s.; and it is said have been sold by some of the hong at 5s. 1d.; but as all commerce is entirely suspended, the transactions in Exchange have necessarily been rather limited during the past week, and our present quotations may be considered merely nominal E. I. Company bills on Bengal have been sold a 223 a 224, to a considerable extent.

CAROLUS IV DOLLARS.—Are wanted at 6½ a 7 per cent. premium and South American have been sold at par, deliverable at Hong Kong—*Canton General Price Current, June 4.*

THE COURIER.

SATURDAY, 17th AUGUST, 1839.

ARRIVALS.—14th Aug. The H. C. Steamer *Zenobia*, Lieut. H. A. Ormsby Commander from Muscat 9th Augt. Do. Ship *Ernaad*, Thos. Hill Master, from Aden 3rd August. Exchanged signals with the *Ariel*, from China to Suez, off Aden-14th Augt. Ship *Severn*, Henry Wake Master, from Calcutta, left Sand Heads 23rd June,—16th Augt. Ship *Kingston*, H. Maclean Master, from Llanelly 13th April.

Passengers per Zenobia.---Assistant Surgeon Williams, Mr. Berthon Midshipman I. N. Mr. Powell Assist. Apotheeary I. N. 6 Seamen I. N. 3 Lascars. Also the Mate and 12 men; the crew of the Brig *Annie* wrecked near Aden on 26th June last.

Do. per Ernaad.---Captain Shepherd 24th Regt. N. I. Lieut Jones, same Regt. Lieut. Simpson, B. E. R, Assist. Surgeon Bellet, B. E. R, 45 rank and file and 11 Camp followers.

Do. per Severn.---Capt. and Mrs. McKean, Bengal N. I.

Do. per Kingston.---Ensign Cox, Queen's 2d Foot, Mrs. Cox, and 4 Children.

By the *Cowasjee Family* which has arrived at Calcutta from Macao, whence she sailed on the 11th June, we have received China news, a month later than that brought by the Lady Grant, full Extracts from which will be found in our columns.

The most important intelligence, which this arrival brings, is the Edict of the Emperor confirming the commissioner's proceedings and directing all the surrendered Opium to be destroyed, for which purpose active preparations are in progress, by the excavation of a stone lined Trench, into which the opium is to be thrown and mixed and stirred up with unslaked lime and Rock Salt, and the dregs then cast into the Sea. This is rather contrary to the expectations previously formed of the course which the Chinese were likely to adopt, respecting the opium, their gre at care in Weighing Sealing and Housing it having led to a very general belief that it formed no part of their Policy to destroy it. The removal of so large a quantity must have a most important effect upon the future prospects of the article and we almost venture to predict that before many months have elapsed, we shall see the system of Coast Smuggling recommence with fresh vigor, and carried on to an extent not before known.

The following is the only letter by the Cowasjee Family, of which we have been favoured a copy.

Macao 9th June 1839.

H. B. M's Chief Superintendent of British Trade took his departure from Canton on the 24th ultimo and he was shortly after followed by a majority of the British residents, and at the present moment there are only representatives of two British Firms in Canton, and they only remain to settle pending business with the Hong Merchants.

Capt. Elliot feels sanguine that he will be able to arrange with the Chinese and Portuguese authorities so as to admit of the Cargoes afloat outside and still to arrive from Europe and India being landed at Macoa; since the stoppage of the trade latter end of March no vessels have gone up to Whampoa or been able to discharge outside and the amount of property now on board of vessels at Hong Kong and in Macao roads is very great and daily encreasing.

By last accounts from Whampoa there was only one American and one Britith vessel at Whampoa and ere this they are both most probably on their way down-Captain E's. proclamation of 22nd May prevents all British vessels going up to Whampoa and it is not probable that the Americans will send their vessels up without some distinct understanding with the local authority of Canton that their Ships and property will be held inviolable, which the late Edicts of the Commissioner certainly afford no guarrantee to expect will be the case; the Americans however are using their best endeavours to arrange matters so as to admit of their carrying on trade at Canton and in the event of their being successful, British property will no doubt be introduced under the American Flag. We are looking forward with considerable interest to late accounts from both sides of India, but until Captain Elliot is in receipt of advices from the authorities at home, we do not look forward to any, new measures being adopted by that officer.

The receipts for the Opium surrendered by Captain Elliot to the Chinese authorities, it is expected, Captain E. will deliver on an early day.

The late trip of the *Zenobia* to Muscat has afforded a very fair trial of the sailing qualities of that vessel. She made the passage out in 6 days and 12 hours, with exceedingly stormy weather the greater portion of the way, and the Homeward passage in 4½ days, which we believe is about as quick, as has ever been done, by any of the other vessels. She is described to us, as an excellent Sea-Boat, not particularly quick, but easy at sea, extremely well put together, and fit for all sorts of work. She came to anchor here at 1 o'clock of the morning of Wednesday the 14th.

It is rather singular that though the *Zenobia* has brought letters from Bussorah, so late as the 17th ultimo, there is so allusion to the conflict between the Turkish and Egyptian armies, nor does the event appear to have been known either there or at Bagdad. The news from the Gulph is not of great importance. Kourshid Pasha appears determined to remain inactive no longer. He will advance upon Bussorah, at least so say several letters we have seen, at all risks, even the risk of a collision with the Indian authorities, which appears inevitable. Matters remain very much *in statuquo* at Karak and Bushire. At Shiraz a revolution had taken place which had ended in the expulsion from the city of both the Prince and his Vizier. It would appear that in the absence of the prince, who was on a hunting excursion, the Vizier had thought the occasion favourable for trying to do a little business for himself, in the way of fleecing the people, but the Shirazees would not stand it, so they rose bodily and drove him out of the city, and when the prin ce returned, they refused to admit him. The matter has been referred to the Schah, whose decision will of course be for the party, who comes down handsomest.

It is rumoured that the 10th, 15th and 24th are under orders to hold themselves in readiness for Scinde.

The Ship *Annie* of *Dundee*, bound for Suez with coals for the company, was wrecked on the coast, about 20 miles to the Eastward of Aden, on the 26th June, and both ship and cargo were entirely lost. The Captain had died before the accident occurred. The remaining Officers and crew managed to save themselves, as well as their kits, and to find their way to Muscat, from whence they were brought down here by the *Zenobia*. It is to be hoped that this misfortune will create no deficiency, in the supply of coals, at the Red Sea Depots.

Our attention has been directed to a lithographed Advertisement in English and Persian, at present going the round of the Mercantile Houses here, which, in the English Version, intimates that the Clipper *Sir Herbert Compton* is to sail for the Persian Gulph on the 1st Sept. application to be made to *Aga* Mahomed Rahim *Esq.* In the Persian version, the Christian name, of the vessel is dropt and *Mohamed Schah* substituted in its place, the reference being not to the Esquire or Magistrate of Bombay, but to *His Excellency Hajee Mahomed Rahim Khan*. Verily most curious things pass under our very noses, and curious reflections might be drawn from them, were the subject worthy of more than a passing notice.

METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER KEPT IN THE FORT OF BOMBAY FOR THE MONTH OF JULY 1839.

Days of the Month and Phases of the moon.	Observations at 10 A. M. Cary's standard Barometer.	Newman's Improved.	Newman's Bar.	Attached Thermometer: Cary's	Newman's	Thermometer in air: Wet bulb depression at sun rise.	Dew point at 7 A. M.	Humidity: Observations at 3 P. M. Cary's standard Barometer.	Newman's Improved Bar.	Attached Thermometer: Cary's	Newman's	Thermometer in air, Wet bulb Depression,	Dew Point,	Rain: Quantity in Inches and cents,	Wind. Direction Force. A. M,	P. M.	A. M	P. M	Appearance of the Sky &c.	Weather.
1	30 02	29 67	83 2	83 2	82	3	79	30	2 29	67	83	83	82 5	1 5	80	1 40	S.W.	s.w.	* M.	M.	over cast	A.M. over cast, P.M. showery
2	29 99	29 70	84	84	82 5	2	5 80	29	08 29	69	85 5	85	85	3	80	45	do	do	do	do	do	Ditto ditto
3	29 96	29 70	85	85	82	3	79	29	06 29	67	85	85	84	3	80	10	do	do	do	do	ds	Ditto ditto
4	29 96	29 70	84	84	82	2	8 80	29	05 29	65	85	85	84 5	2 5	79	30	do	do	do	do	do	Ditto ditto
5	29 96	29 70	82 5	82 5	80	2	77	29	04 29	68	83	83	82 5	2 5	78	1 20	Calm	do	do	do	Showery	Heavy rain A.M., P.M. clear.
6	29 93	29 66	81 5	81 5	80	2	78	29	03 29	65	82	82	80	1 5	80	1 95	do	do	do	do	cloudy	A.M. cloudy, heavy rain P.M.
7	29 93	29 68	81	81	81	3	79	29	02 29	65	80 5	80	80 5	80	12	79	5 15	S.W.	do	do	do	over cast Continued heavy rain.
8	29 92	29 67	80	80	78	3	77	29	89 29	65	79	79	78 5	1 5	79	2 65	do	do	do	do	do	Ditto ditto
9	29 89	29 66	81	81	77	2	79	29	88 29	62	81	81	80	2 5	80 5	30	do	do	do	do	do	Heavy rain A.M., P.M. fair
10	29 92	29 69	83 5	83 5	81	3	80	29	90 29	66	84 5	84	84	3 5	80	...	do	do	do	do	cloudy	Cloudy weather, but fair.
● 11	29 92	29 70	83	83	81	3	77	29	90 29	65	82	82	81 5	2 5	80	1 50	do	do	do	do	do	Ditto showery at night.
12	29 92	29 70	83	83	80 5	2	5 78	29	90 29	68	83	83	82	3	78	...	do	W.	do	do	Hazy	Weather cloudy and fair.
13	29 93	29 70	82 5	82 5	81	4	77	29	93 29	68	83	83	82 5	4 5	78	...	West	do	do	do	do	Ditto ditto
14	29 93	29 65	82 5	82 5	81	3	77	29	92 29	65	83	83	84 5	5 5	78	...	do	do	do	do	do	Ditto ditto
15	29 93	29 65	82	82	81 5	3	5 77	29	92 29	65	82	82	81 5	3 5	79	50	calm	do	....	do	do	Weather hazy A.M. rain during
16	29 93	29 75	83	83	80 5	2	5 77	29	93 29	75	84	84	84 5	4	79	15	do	do	....	do	do	Ditto ditto, [ing the night
17	29 94	29 79	82 8	82 8	80	2	79	29	93 29	77	82	82	81	3	79	10	do	do	....	do	do	A.M., hazy, rain P.M.
○ 18	29 93	29 80	83	83	80	3	78	29	93 29	78	83	83	83	3 5	79	20	do	do	....	do	do	Ditto ditto
19	29 93	29 80	83	83	80	3	77	29	93 29	78	83	83	83 5	2 5	79	15	West	do	M.	do	do	Ditto fair.
20	29 93	29 82	82 8	82 8	81	4	78	29	93 29	78	83	83	84 5	5	79	15	do	do	* S.	do	do	Weather fair, [rain P.M.
21	29 93	29 79	81	81	81	4	5 78	29	95 29	79	85 5	85	83	4	79	5 5	do	do	M.	do	do	A.M. fair, continued heavy
22	29 93	29 75	79 5	79 5	77 5	2	77	29	92 29	70	78	78	77	2	76	2 70	do	do	do	do	do	Continued heavy rain.
23	29 93	29 75	79	79	77 5	2	5 77	29	89 29	67	80 5	80	5 78	1 5	78 5	80	S. W.	s w.	S.	do	do	Moderate rain.
24	29 90	29 78	79 5	79 5	78 5	2	5 77 5	29	86 29	68	80 5	80	5 79	1 5	79	1 95	do	do	do	do	do	Heavy rain P.M.
25	29 86	29 66	79	79	78	2	78	29	85 29	61	79	79	79	1 5	79	2 75	do	do	do	S.	do	Continued heavy rain.
☽ 26	29 86	29 64	80 5	80 5	77	2	78	29	85 29	60	81	81	80	2	79	32½	do	do	do	M.	do	Heavy rain A.M., P.M. fair.
27	29 85	29 63	81 5	81 5	79	2	77	29	86 29	65	81 5	81	81	3	77	27½	do	do	M.	do	do	Weather cloudy and showery
28	29 86	29 75	81 5	81 5	79 5	2	5 77	29	89 29	71	82	8 82	8 82	5	2	79	53	do	do	do	do	Ditto ditto ditto
29	29 86	29 78	81	81	79	2	78	29	86 29	72	80	80	80	2	78	42½	do	do	do	do	do	Ditto ditto ditto
30	29 86	29 75	80	80	78 5	2	77 5	29	86 29	73	82	8 82	8 82	3	79	15	do	do	do	do	do	Ditto ditto ditto
31	29 88	29 72	81	81	78 5	2	77	29	88 29	68	82	82	81 5	2 5	79	55	do	do	do	do	do	Ditto ditto ditto
Mean	29 90	29 68	80 9	81 8	79 9	2	6 77 9	29	90 29	71	82 3	82 3	81 6	2 7	78 8	31 3						

* Moderate † Strong.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS FOR JULY.

The extreme minimum, by Newman's Barometer, of observed atmospheric pressure during the month was 29 61; the extreme maximum 29 79; mean of the morning and afternoon observations being 29 68; the extreme maximum of temperature by the attached Thermometer was 85 5; the mean temperature 81 5, and the mean daily variation 1 3. The mean depression of the wet bulb by a separate register was 2 65; and the extreme 2 6; the mean of the dew point by Daniel's Hygrometer was 78 6. The sky during the greater part of the month has been overcast, and accompanied by haze on the horizon, when rain was not falling; the weather has been cold and the wind at times strong, varying from S. W. to West. The total fall of rain during the month was 31 Inches and 3 Cents.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS FOR JUNE.

The extreme minimum of observed atmospheric pressure during the month was 29 67; the extreme maximum 29 98; mean of the morning and afternoon observations being 29 90; the extreme maximum of temperature by the attached Thermometer was 89; tha extreme minimum 81; the mean maxima and minima 83 3, giving no mean daily variation; the mean depression of the wet bulb by a separate register was 3 8, and the extreme 65. The mean of the dew point by Daniels Hygrometer was 77. From the 1st to the 9th and period of the new moon, the atmosphere was cloudy the mornings fair, the afternoons showery, and wind S. W. but, from the 13th to the 25th, the mornings were calm, the winds blew in the afternoon from the N. W., and the weather was hot; there were thunder and rain on the night of the 22d, the wind became steadly S. W. from the 25th and heavy rain fell. The total fall of rain during the month was 11 Inches 2 fifths and there were fourteen rainy days.

A correspondent, under date the 12th instant, gives us a very pleasing picture of Poonah and its neighbourhood, at this season. He describes the climate as delightful, tempered by genial showers, under the influence of which vegetation was making rapid advances, and the neighbourhood he pictures as quite pastoral, resembling in many of its features the scenery of England. Hither, he says, let all Invalids resort, who would acquit themselves of the seeds of disease engendered in Bombay, and who wish to lay up a store of health against future contingencies. The Governor had benefited greatly by the change, and was now considered quite well. The same system was kept up at Dapoorie, as at Parell;—Saturday Breakfasts, and a reception day once a week by Lady Carnac, and the family were to be seen daily in their drives about Poonah, imparting life and novelty to the scene. The Bachelors had given a ball, at which the Governor and his family, Sir H. Fane, General Churchill and most of the distinguished persons in and around Poonah were present, and which passed off with great spirit. The Governor also held a Durbar on the 9th, which was most numerously attended, and as usual he delighted the natives by his Courtesy and the free use of their own language, always a sure road to favor and popularity. The truth is Sir James thoroughly understands the native character and to him it is an easy matter to send them away satisfied, at all times. "A stranger (says our correspondent) would almost think it impossible that this place was but lately the scene of an extensive and well organised insurrection, for so calm does every thing appear and so peaceable the Inhabitants, that the mind can hardly embrace the possibility or even probability of such an occurrence, and yet such was the case, and only a few days ago, two of the conspirators paid the forfeit of their crime, by the surrender of life itself." Our correspondent is a strong advocate for rebuilding the old Palace near Sungum, the ruins of which are delightfully situate on the banks of the River, and abandoning Dapoorie altogether, which lies in a valley, is not considered very healthy, and labours under the very great inconvenience of being separated from Poonah by a River.

Times of social disorder and excitement, connected with virulence of party feeling, both in politics and religion; daily increasing habits of luxury and extravagance, exciting the cupidity and fostering the ambition of the educated classes; faulty revenue laws encouraging the production and consumption of intoxicating materials, and tending to demoralize the lower orders, are altogether unfavourable to the prudent consideration of questions, affecting the national interests, though calculated to give currency to error, to support delusion, and encourage designing men in imposture, whether these appear on the stage as *animal magnetizers*, or as traders of *Chartism* and its followers. We are prompted to make these observations on the present agitated state of society in England, having just risen from the perusal of an interesting article, in the *British and Foreign Medical Review*, on the history of animal magnetism, in France, Germany, and England, and to which our attention was directed by a friend. The extraordinary credulity on this subject, which had of late possession of the public mind, bears us out in the opinion, that, though the climate of England has been generally thought too cold for the existence of so sickly a production of intellect, yet under the present changed atmosphere of English intellect, this one head of the many headed *monster imposture* has thriven, and come to maturity.

"In the 19th century, says the Reviewer, when knowledge is advancing in every direction, and when London abounds with scientific men, the *mime* called Animal Magnetism steps upon the metropolitan stage once more, waves his presuming wand, and performs with almost unbounded applause before crowded audiences. Women and children go to sleep at command, and wake only to sleights of hand. Their nervous system acquires intense sensibility. They become capable of impressions of sense in new modes. They obey volitions not reduced to words; they acquire knowledge which they never learnt; they understand what they were never taught. For them nothing is any longer obscure; to them nothing is unknown. They know all present things, and they prophesy events to come. And all this, and more, is produced by the influence of another person on the individual, which other person neither sleeps or wakes differently from common mortals; sees with his eyes, and feels with his hands like the vulgar; is not wiser than the philosophers; knows nothing of disease by mere intuition, but has studied medicine in the usual way; and who is no pro-phet, and cannot even foresee how all this necromancy, wrought by his unconscious hand, or effected by his suddenly omnipotent will, is to end at last.

The account of the author of this singular doctrine, will be read, with interest.

ANTHONY MESMER, who, in the "Annals of Vital Magnetism," edited by a Professor of the University of Berlin, is gravely stated to have been the greatest man that the world ever produced—was born, we know not where or when: according to some, he first saw the light at Vienna, in 1740; according to others, he was born at Merseburg in Swabia, in 1734; whilst others again assert, that Switzerland was the land of his birth, but leaves us in the dark as to the time and exact place of the first appearance on the stage of life, of "this noble being, this faithful Christian, this Theologian, Philosopher, Jurist, Mathematician, Chemist, and Physician," (for in all these characters is he eulogized by one of his Prussian admirers, Dr. von Voss.*) His first work, a dissertation on the influence of the planets on the human body, was published in 1766. It was not, however, till 1772, when he began to turn his theories to a practical account, that he produced any sensation in the public at large. His announcement of the discovery of a universal fluid, "the immediate agent of all the phenomena of nature, in which life originates, and by which it is preserved," might have shared the fate of the thousand crude and fantastic theories which are continually floating and bursting on the surface of Time's restless stream, had he not boldly declared himself divinely empowered to regulate the operations of this fluid, to guide its currents in healthy channels, and obliterate, by its means, every track of disease. Goethe has laid it down as a precept to the man whose vocation it is to gull the public, that he should never be afraid of making too preposterous demands on its credulity; should never trouble himself by framing delicate and ingenious devices for ensnaring its belief; but should at once "commit downright daylight depredations" on its faith. Mesmer needed not this formal precept; he instinctively obeyed it. He commenced his voyage of wonders by launching this simple assertion, "There is one health, one disease, one remedy, and one physician---and that physician am I." Such a declaration was not immediately successful; some of its hearers expressed doubts as to the sanity of its propounder; others condescended to oppose themselves formally to its reception; others disregarded it; but Mesmer persevered, undoubting and undismayed, and shortly saw the time arrive when his modest pretensions not only filled his coffers with fees and induced the French government to sue him to accept a pension and a palace, but actually won for him the sum of 340,000 francs in hard cash, which were paid him by his devoted disciples, as the price of initiation into those secrets of nature, of which he boasted himself to be the sole discoverer and depositary. It was by the magnet that he first pretended to regulate the distribution of the universal fluid, which was to fill his particular pocket; and the magnets for his experiments were furnished him by Father Hell, a professor of astronomy at Vienna, who, when he announced the curative effects which they produced in his hands, claimed the merit of the discovery, and, setting aside his theory, explained their therapeutical properties by their form and construction. A very pretty quarrel now ensued between these philosophers, Hell accusing Mesmer of stealing his magnetical discoveries, and Mesmer reproaching Hell with attributing to his magnet, and indeed with appropriating, the virtues of the new Mesmerian universal fluid: the advantage, such as it was, of the squabble, remained with the holy Father, who it seems was better known and more respected than his antagonist. Mesmer's ready talent, however, soon avenged him on the astronomer, and gained him more ground than he had previously lost: he shortly promulgated the discovery, that the new universal fluid, which, though it pervaded all space and had existed from all time, he regarded, it appears, quite as his own property—as a kind of estate entailed on him and his family--was not exclusively affected by the contemptible magnets of a priestly star-gazer, but under his hands could be concentrated in and liberated from any substance he pleased, as paper, bread, wool, silk, leather, &c.: he even asserted that he could charge jars with it, and of course discharge them at pleasure. Health he now defined to be a regular and harmonious distribution of this fluid throughout the body: in its deficiencies and anomalous currents he found the cause of every disease; and his treatment consisted in setting up what he called an artificial *tide*, or ebb and flow, throughout the system, until the fluid reach-

* Wolfart's Annals, vol. i. part I. p.

ed a healthy level, or resumed a smooth. unruffled course, forming neither broads nor rapids, and resembling rather the stream of a canal than that of a romantic river.

By means of a theory crude and absurd as the above did Mesmer not only enrich himself, as we have already said, but actually instituted a school, not composed solely of lay enthusiasts and mere fanatics, but of learned professors and of medical practitioners; who, far from disdaining his protection or seeking to disavow or modify any of his doctrines, declared themselves unreservedly his disciples, spoke of him with affectionate veneration and even awe, holding him up indeed in their organ--the *Annals of Vital Magnetism*--as the divinest of philosophers, and greatest of physicians.

Mesmer, while in Bavaria, and Switzerland visited the hospitals, and created a great sensation, but on his return to Vienna, being convicted of imposture, and of having impudently asserted that he had cured of blindness, a celebrated singer Mlle. Paradis, he was obliged precipitately to quit for Paris, where his fame had already preceded him.

Here two of the most ardent supporters of the revolutionary drama, La Fayette and D'Epremenil, enrolled themselves among his followers. But the enthusiasm he excited having attracted the attention of the police, Commissioners were appointed to report on animal magnitism, who declared it immoral.

The commissioners do not appear to have regarded even these scenes as sufficient to determine their opinion. With Franklin, Bory, and Lavoisier at their head, they send to consult with the lieutenant-general of police. This personage arrives, and assuming, as we may suppose, all his official severity, formally addresses Dr. Deslon as follows: " In my capacity of lieutenant-general of police, I demand of you whecher, when a woman has been magnetized, and is in a lrisis, it would not be very easy to seduce her ?" To this simple question Dr. Deslon returned the very simple answer, " that it certainly would." Upon which the commissioners take their leave of him, and concoct their " Secret Report," in which they give it as their decided opinion that the practice of animal magnetism is immoral, and ought to be prohibited.

For the subsequent history of Mesmerism, and its late fashionable reception in England, to the disgrace of our national reputation for practical good sense, we must refer our readers to the whole of the popular and able article, from which we have already quoted.

The two following Weather reports have been received by us since our last issue. They appear as favourable as could possibly be desired,

SURAT.---In all the Districts of the principal division of Surat the weather was stated to have been very favourable between the 15th and 22nd of last month.

BROACH.---There was during the same week a sufficiency of rain in every part of the Broach sub-division, except in the Hansote Purgunnah, where, it is said, it did not equal the quantity required for the Keearee or rice lands. Every other description of Cultivation however was going forward with activity.

KAIRA.---The rain continued to fall favourably up to the 23rd Ultimo, in the Kaira Collectorate, and cultivation went forward with steadiness. A few days of Sun-shine however were much desired by the Cultivators to enable them to complete the sowing and transplanting of their fields. More than three Inches and a half is said to have fallen during the week reported on, and the account further states that there was every promise of a favorable season.

TANNAH. — The report from Tannah which is brought up to the 26th of last month, states that the Accounts from all parts of that Collectorate" are as favourable as could be desired."

CANDEISH.---Rain fell abundantly in Candeish up to the 27th Ultimo up to which date the weather was represented to have been favourable in every respect.

SHOLAPOOR.---It is to be regretted Sholapoor continues to be the least favored of any of our collectorates. Owing to a deficiency of rain in some parts of this Zillah the young Crops were drying up and Cultivation was suspended in others. In the Sholapoor Talook though there had been very little rain the Crops had sustained no injury and in the Barsee and Kurmulla Talooks, where the weather had not been so adverse, Cultivation was going forward rapidly; the young Crops also were looking healthy.

RUTNAGHERIE.---The Collector of Rutnagherie reported on the 1st Instant that the weather during the week ending the 29th of last month was most favorable in the Viziadroog, Rutnagherie, Unjunwelland Severndroog Talookas; but in the Malwan Talooka the rain up to the 22nd ultimo was so excessive as to have caused the rivers to overflow and inundate the low lands situated immediately upon their banks to the complete injury of the Corps growing upon them; since then, however, the severity of the weather has abated and the falls of rain have been lighter. The operations of transplantation in this Zillah are now stated to be concluded.

SURAT. The state of the weather and the progress of cultivation continued to be favourable in every part of the Surat Zillah between the 22nd and 29th of last month.

BROACH. The report from Broach is brought up to the 30th ultimo, and is very favorable as regards every part of this Sub—Collectorate excepting the Jumboosear Purgunnah where some damage was done to the Badjree and other Crops by excessive rain, and the Broach Talooka where a description of blight termed the " Nalcoot" had attacked the Young Joowaree plants owing also to the heavy rain.

KAIRA. The rain in the Kaira Zilla was constant between the 23rd and 30th ultimo, and a short cessation of it was desired by the cultivators. The Badjree Crops in some few places had been injured by the too great quantity of rain, but the cultivators had commenced to sow their damaged field again. A short interval of fair weather, it was stated, was all that was required to ensure a most prosperous season. The fall during the week was 5 Inches and 23 Cents.

AHMEDABAD. Ahmedabad, at the date of the last report, was not less favored than the other Zillahs of Goozerat--indeed the state of the weather may be said to have been even more favourable in this Collectorate than in any other quarter of Goozerat, for, though the rain was constant up to the 29th ultimo, it was not so heavy as to have proved in the least degree unfavorable, The fall was 3 Inches and 83 Cents at Ahmedabad.

POONA In some of the Purgunnahs of the Poona Collectorate, the rain has been abundant, and favourable to the Crops; in others it was partial but the Crops had not sufferred--the accounts from the Bheemthurry and Indapoor Purgunahs are the least favorable of all, but even there the Crops were every where healthy excepting in a very few villages--in Poona and its vicinity the fall of rain was considerable--Cholera was still prevalent in a few villages of the Kaira Purgunnah at the date of the report which is brought up to the 30th of last month.

SHOLAPOOR. The Crops were fast drying up in the Indee, Moodebehal and Sholapoor Purgunnahs of the Sholapoor Collectorate for want of sufficient moisture, but they still looked healthy in the Barsee and Kurmulla Districts where the rain was almost as deficient--In Mohole and Marba the sowing of the Kurreef was completed, and the Young Crops looked well, and the Ryots were busy in preparing their lands for the Rubhee, or after Crops. The report is brought up to the 31st of last month.

NUGGUR. Complaints were also made from some parts of the Nuggur Collectorate of the appearance of the Crops, but they were not by any means general--the worst accounts were received from the Sinnur Talooka though even there satisfactory progress was being made in carrying on the operations of every description of agriculture--Little rain was stated to have fallen during the week ending the 31st ultimo.

CANDEISH. The rain is described to have been partial and deficient in some villages to the West, and North West in the Province of Candeish, but the Crops were every where else in a flourishing Condition, owing to the exceedingly favorable state of the Weather.

TANNAH. Transplantation was reported to be nearly finished in the Tannah Zillah on the 2nd Instant, and the accounts from all parts of the Collectorate to have been favorable.

EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE.

VARIETIES.

Mr. Webster, of the senate of the United States, with his lady and daughter, and their relation, Mrs. Page, have arrived in London, and taken apartments at Brunswick-house Hotel, Hanover-square.

His Excellency Hussen Kahn, the Ambassador Extraordinary from Persia, created a great sensation in the Parks on Saturday. His Excellency seems to take more than ordinary interest in the exhibitions of this country.

ROYAL ACADEMY FANCY BALL.---The ball at the Hanover-square Rooms, for the benefit of the Royal Academy, was not so numerously attended as last season by about three hundreed. This may in some measure be accounted for by the dinner and evening party at Buckingham Palace, that was fixed to take place on that night the day preceding. It is not considered etiquette to refuse any invitation from Royalty. The doors were opened at ten, and owing to the excellence of the arrangements, no delay whatever occured in the arrival of the company. At eleven Weippert and his doubly augmented band struck up " God save the Queen," which announced the entrance of the Duke and Duchess of Cambridge and Princess Augusta, the Duke of Wellington following, leading the Duchess of Gloucester; the Earl of Wilton, in the uniform of an Austrian Hussar, with Lord Burghersh, Sir Gore Ouseley, and several of the Lady Patronesses and the committee followed, *en train*, the party respectively taking their stations at the top of the ballroom, while the gallery above was also exclusively appropriated to the Royal party. The other gallery, below the orchestra, was filled at an early hour by those fair ones who preferred the spectacle to the dance, until such time as a goodly portion of the company had retired and the exersise made free from bodily danger, the crowd being excessive. Waltz succeeded quadrille, but the great mass of individuals assembled left no room for galopes. Officers of every regiment in the service, and a great many more, were here. Much complaint was made by some fair ones of that unfortunate height that epaulettes and eyes exactly came in contact, and as many were adorned with these appendages for the first time in their lives, little care was taken to avoid this unpleasant collision. Among the many very splendid costumes some were more especially deserving of notice. Prince Soutzo, in the dress of his countrymen; Lord Ossulston and Mr. Fairlie, the same, but made of more costly material. The Marquis of Abercorn, Lord Douglas, and the Hon. James Macdonald, as true Highlanders. Lord Cantalupe and a select number gained admission in plain clothes; however, there were not sufficient to mar the general effect. Capt. Purves, as a Hindoo, and a gentleman with his head dressed *a la femme*, were second to none in supporting their characters. Mr. C. Lushington appeared as Charles I., while his late lady *fair* appeared in scarlet velvet and one mass of diamonds, standing forth from a tiara of the same enlivening colour and material. The Amazonian Quadrille turned out a failure. Last year there were three fancy quadrilles---this year not any. The great difficulty consist in finding sixteen fair danes who will consent to one costume. Lady Georgiana Fane was dressed splendidly, and had a quadrille been formed in this style, it would have made a magnificent appearance. The Marchioness of Downshire appeared in white. Miss Stuart de Rothesay and Mrs. Mountjoy Marten were the belles of the night, while Miss Wombwell and Miss Noel were very much admired. The Ladies Campbell and Lady Charlotte Hill were dancing away with their usual spirit. Greeks, Turks, Spaniards, Chinese, Indians, Lazaretti, Hamlets, Charless, Rochesters, were present in every variety that can be imagined. The deducting every expense, produces one thousand pounds for the benefit of the Academy of Music, the outgoings of which institution are about four thousand pounds per annum. The rest is made up by subscription.

DUBLIN, June 9.—Yesterday Mr. Smith applied for a *habea corpus* on behalf of Lord Westmeath, to bring up the body of Mr. Richard Barret, proprietor of the *Pilot*, in order that judgment might be passed upon him for a libel on his lordship. After some discussion, it was arranged that Mr. Barrett should be brought up for judgment on the second day of next term.

RECEPTION OF A NUN.—On Thursday morning, at half-past nine o'clock, the solemn and imposing ceremony of the reception of a nun was performed in the Presentation Convent, at Hennessy's-road, before the Right Rev. the R. C. Bishop of these dioceses, a numerous body of the city clergy, the *riligieuses* of the convent, and a large and respectable congregation, composed chiefly of ladies from the city. The youthful and beautiful postulante on this occasion, Miss Kirwan, was led to the altar by two of her sisters in religion, preceded by the nuns of the community according to their rank, and four lovely children dressed in white, bearing lighted tapers and baskets of flowers.—*Waterford Chron.*

THE CARLOW ELECTION RETURN.---Taking the average of the expense of each party at £125 a-day---which is an estimate greatly under the mark---the inquiry has already cost the parties engaged in it about £10,000---so that contesting an Irish borough is rather a questionable piece of financial policy.---Post.

Preparations for the approaching trials before the Court, of Peers are going on unceasingly at the palace of the Luxembourg. The new Orangery adjoining the prison is to be temporarily used as a barrack, and is now preparing for the reception of troops. The pavilion at the entrance by the Rue Pot de Fer is converting into a corps de garde.

The Prefect of Police has ordered all the gunmakers in Paris to have shutters to their shopwindows and doors, made of solid oak at least an inch and a half thick.

A domiciliary visit," says the *National*, " was made by the police on Sunday last in the house of M. Baget, a painter in the Rue du Faubourg St. Denis, and was attended with a brutality worthy of the best days of M. Gisquet. M. Baget was absent. An individual calling himself a commissary of police, escorted by about ten agents, took by force the keys of the apartments from the daughter of the porter, who is only ten years of age, and who was alone. He then searched the closets, drawers, bed, and secretaire, and turned over all the effects and papers. As he did not find what he looked for, he went to the residence of the person attached to the service of M. Baget, and, with a threat of six years' imprisonment, insisted on knowing all the particulars of the life and habits of M. Baget. Being dissatisfied with the replies, he returned to the house, where he broke open all the locks of several lodgers who were absent, and continued his investigation. At length the work of inquisition and denunciation being finished, the commissary retired, leaving everything in a state of disorder difficult to be described, amid the astonishment of the neighbours, and without making any *process-verbal* of his visit."—We cannot but think that there must be some exaggeration in this statement.

A court-martial was held at the Marine Barracks, Chatham, last week, on a drummer named Dine, for disobedience of orders in having refused to carry his sword. The excuse was, that it was against his religion to take up arms, he having become a member of the Society of Friends. Many of the Quakers from Rochester attended, and assisted him in his defence. The Court found him guilty and sentenced him to three months' hard labour. *Maidstone Gazette.*

GLOBE.—JUNE 10.

One of the most palpable, and certainly one of the most odious, obstacles to a general union of the Liberals for the accomplishment of numerous practical and constitutional reforms, is to be found inthe narrow spirit of selfish sectarianism which prevails among the almost endless parties of what is called, and often falsely called, the religious world.

On the one hand, we have recently seen the leaders of Wesleyan Methodism interfering with government measures, and endeavouring to identify that numerous body with the Jesuitical system of Toryism; and on the other hand, we find that many who profess reform principles, and who by their zeal and talents might be highly useful in the promotion of the common cause, absolutely paralysed with respect to all political usefulness, by the torpedo-like agency of sectarian jealousy and prejudice.

There is not a more disgusting scene under Heaven than that which is presented by these wrangling and warring parties, biting and devouring each other, and pronouncing utter condemnation upon their fellow-creatures who cannot mouth the properly modulated sound of the Shibboleth or Sibboleth, which they have preposterously instituted as the test of truth and the criterion of virtue.

Upon this subject we should not think it worth while to animadvert for a moment, were it not for the mischievous effects which this loathsome spirit is producing relative to the cause of political improvement. There are many Reformers among these Wesleyan Methodists who are restrained from moving by the trammels with which it is evident they are encumbered; there are many Reformers in the Church of England who hesitate to come into contact with violent Dissenters; there are many Dissenters who dislike political intercommunication with the friends of the established hierarchy of the country; and among the minor religious bodies there is such a variety of paltry animosities, and such an exclusive reference to denominational proselytism and aggrandisement, that while there may be ostensible assumption of liberal principles, all capacity for effort in the furtherance of reform is utterly frittered away. This spirit is a mill-stone hung round the neck of patriotism, which without delay should be broken into fragments. It is a mound obstructing the tide of enlightened public opinion, which ought instantly to be burst asunder, and overwhelmed by the power of the mighty stream whose majestic progress it retards.

When will the Reformers among these contending parties be brought to the pratical acknowledgment of the fact---that their religious principles or prejudices, their sectarian interests and animosities, have nothing whatever to do with political affairs? Let them carry on their controversial acrimonies and disputes as far and as fiercely as they please, while they keep within the lines of hostile religious demarcation which they have made for themselves in their ecclesiastical capacities---but let them remember that they sustain altogether another character, and that they occupy an immeasurably different position, when they discharge the obligations of the common citizenship and appear as actors upon the theatre of the world.

The interference of religious interests and prejudicies with political affairs has been an intolerable nuisance, a positive curse, wherever and whenever it has been permitted to prevail. In the reigns of JAMES I. and CHARLES I., the interference of prelatic bigotry and violence hurried on that tremendous catastrophe by which both the Church and the Throne were reduced to ruins. In the time of the Commonwealth, the intolerant interference and intermeddling presumption of a dominant religious sect extorted from Milton the bitter exclamation—

" New Presbyter is but old Priest, writ large."

The interference of religious prejudices with government arrangements reduced the unfortunate Stuarts to the condition of exiles and vagabonds among the nations of the continent. The prevalence of religious animosities, and their influence upon public affairs, is a gangrene that is now festering upon the vitals of the prosperity of Ireland. And the same spirit, differently modified and directed in England, is not only circumscribing the range of intellectual improvement and the communication of educational privileges, but it materially weakens the cause of reform, and stimulates the efforts of its united adversaries, by at once exciting their derision and encouraging their hopes.

With these sentiments we confess, that without wishing for a moment to detfact from the respect which is paid to the ministers of religion, we especially dislike their public interference with the government and the policy of the country. No matter by what name called, or to what body belonging, we think it far better for them to avoid prominence, and even appearance, on political occasions. They cannot, whatever they may think, we say they *cannot* lay aside their professional character; and consequently, however just their opinions, however extensive their influence, however eloquent their appearance in the way to which we refer, inasmuch as it must virtually involve the admixture of that which belongs to religious office and ecclesiastical party with political arrangements, is to be deprecated and condemned. We are aware that it is usually maintained on this subject that politically they appear not as ministers or clergymen, but as citizens. We trust we shall not offend if we refer to an historical anecdote precisely in point. In the middle ages a bishop, who was also the prince of a place in France, clothed himself in armour, placed himself at the head of his troops, executed his designs of plunder and revenge, and bathed his sword in the blood of his fellow creatures. He was solemnly remonstrated with on the gross inconsistency of which he was guilty in, as a minister of religion, appearing on the scene of carnage and death. " I fight," said he in extenuation, " not as a bishop, but as a prince."—" Well then," was the reply of the remonstrator, " when the prince is doomed at the last day for his crimes, what will become of the bishop?" It is unnecessary to add one word in application of the narrative. It is true that clergymen or ministers are citizens, and let them discharge as zealously as possible all the duties of citizens, in their private capacity; that is to say. let them instruct the ignorant, let them act as peace makers among the contending, let them be found the friends of the miserable and the destitute, and let them. if they please, direct, so far as their personal influence can go, the political opinions of those with whom they are connected. But we again affirm, they *cannot* lay aside their professional character—and we add their professional character in connexion with *party*. And consequently we must maintain that if we are to crush the obnoxious influence of religious differences upon the progressive amelioration of the institutions of the country, ministers of every party must cease to act the part of political fuglemen, and must remain in the spheres to which they belong, and which no doubt many of them are calculatad to adorn.

Just as we fervently desire the welfare of all classes of the community, the prosperity and glory of the empire, and consequently, the triumph of sound liberal principles—just in that proportion is the earnestness with which we pour forth the exclamation—Away with the detestable spirit of ecclesiastical rivalry!

GLOBE- JUNE 11,

"We venture to hint to the *Globe*," says the *Post* of this morning, " that the mistake of its party is in supposing the *possibility* of avoiding Radicalism, without standing upon the broad principles of the Conservative party. The Whigs of 1839 attempt a refinment in policy—or rather seem to desire to attempt it—of which a popular government constituted like ours is incapable. The nation understands what Radicalism, or destruction of existing fundamental institutions, means, and it also understands what Conservatism, or upholding of existing institutions, means—but the pretended *juste milieu* or *juste* fiddlestick of the Whigs of the present day is not intelligible, and enlists no *strong* sentiment in its favour.'

We are not recruiting sergeants of " strong" sentiments in the service of any party; and some folks who talk of enlisting sentiments, seem to lack an effective force of reason. It may be true that at certain epochs reason may be unheard in the conflict of passions; and we can only say that these are very unfortunate epochs. The question is, whether the present is one of them.—Whether fitness to govern in these times is best shown by espousing the " strong sentiments" of either extreme party. The most enlightened members of those parties do not appear to think so, if we may judge by the pains they take to stand apart from their fanatical followers.

If the power to enlist " strong sentiments"in troublesome times is assumed as the criterion of " intelligible' party policy, we must admit that any temperate opinions will be found wanting. If there is no practicable medium between utter " destruction of existing fundamental institutions," and unconditional " upholding of existing institutions"' we must admit that the occupation of all *juste milieu* politicians is gone. It is gone, when aristocratical and popular passions have reached that point at which mediation and compromise have ceased to be possible betwixt their pretensions. Have we advanced so far? Again, we can only say we are sorry for it; and, when we shall have become convinced that such is the case, we shall—not abandon our *juste milieuism*—but postpone our hopes of moderate government, till extreme parties shall have fairly fought it out between them.

If an ignorant monk, and an equally ignorant oracle of American camp-meetings, should agree that the bigotry of the one and the enthusiasm of the other were " intelligible," and should adjourn their own quarrels till they had got rid of the troublesome intervention of rational religionists, neither so blind as one, nor so mad as the other—they might employ just the same topics as the Tories and Radicals, when they think fit, as they often do, to deny all, save themselves, the right of *existence*. We strongly recommend extreme partisans to avoid this method of argument. It is as rare a case that any party is entirely wrong in all its opinions, as that the exact reverse of wrong is enough to constitute right. For two parties to declare themselves antagonists of each other on all points, and to profess a sort of respect for each other on that very ground, is to create a presumption that what they really respect is bigotry equal to their own; and that the only thing they cannot tolerate is the absence of intemperate zealotry.

We have often expressed our conviction that there is a mass of opinion throughout the country unpledged to either extreme party, and unsympathising with their "strong sentiment." A government conducted on moderate but progressive principles must look thither for support; and we may presume that such support is afforded—or why are not extreme parties in power? Why is it that every demonstration made by those parties only ends in showing their weakness and want of substantial hold on public opinion.?

THE PRESENT CRISIS.

So far, now, as appearances go, there is at last a crisis---a real crisis. Two of those factions whose votes when combined, used to constitute what lawyers call a " colourable" majority, and what Lord Brougham has called a " measuring cast" majority, that is to say, one which the merest accident might any time turn to a majority against the Ministers---those two factions viz., Whigs and Revolutionists, have all along been represented in the motley Cabinet by their corresponding sections. The debate of last Tuesday brought out this fact, which, though doubted by none, had not before been quite so plainly demonstrated. Whoever was in a situation to watch the demeanour of Lord John Russell on the day in question must have remarked what we have already noticed, the hesitation and awkwardness, and evident *malaise*, of the noble spokesman, in attempting to render palatable to the revolutionary crew upon his right the Ministerial resistance to Sir Hesketh Fleetwood, when it was sufficiently clear that some, at least, of his own colleagues on the Treasury bench would have swallowed the £10 franchise, with ballot and short Parliaments for sauce, just as voraciously as Messrs. Warburton and Hume, or any other haters of constitutional monarchy. Was there ever such a division? The ostensible Minister of the Crown had declared against Sir Hesketh Fleetwood's motion for obtruding upon the constituencies of the counties a hundred thousand, or more, perhaps, of the small, busy, noisy, pedling dealers in the ninth and tenth-rate provincial towns, and debasing the solid county representation by that heterogeneous alloy. But how was the Minister of the Crown seconded and assisted by the party which claimed as its peculiar merit to have kept him and the rest of the Melbourne government in office, to the scandal of all reasonable and honourable men? How was he encouraged by the active co-operation of his own official brethern? Why, the higher and more prominent class of Ministerial placemen voted, we acknowledge, with the Ministry. Their number may have been eleven or thereabouts. To this one exception must be noticed---namely, Mr. Poulett Thomson, who resolutely (and it required some resolution) made his escape from the house. But how many of the lower order of government functionaries refused to follow the example of the said Cabinet Minister? How many voted with Lord John Russell? Judge. The division exhibited 207 members who voted against Sir Hesketh Fleetwood, and on the same side the noble Secretary for the Home Department. And how was that number composed? Why, of 170 Conservatives, and of Whig followers and inferior functionaries under the government *exactly thirty-seven*. Here then, is a party for you, pretending to rule the British empire! on a question, in Sir R. Peel's opinion, vital to the monarchy—a question of upsetting the whole basis of our representative constitution, which the Ministers knew to be upheld and pushed forward by the entire force of Radicalism. They can bring in aid of the Reform Bill and of finality just seven-and-thirty " Whigs"—just seven-and-thirty of that class of members of Parliament which has affixed its own name to the present Cabinet, and divided amongst its own family connections the honours, and emoluments, and patronage of office! Yes, the Whigs, the feeblest in numbers as well as talent of all the factions which to the Radicals are as one-third, to the Papists one-half, while of the true protectors of the monarchy, the Conservatives, they are about one-eighth—these men are our official rulers! Mr. Whittle Harvey tells them, and it is quite indisputable, that they do nothing, and can do nothing,—that the country is tired of their never-ending speeches, and the never-ending failures of all their undertakings. He wants, or seems to want, a coalition of Conservatives and Whigs; a modest suggestion for a personage who belongs to neither of the parties implicated. But though we detest the name of a coalition, there is nothing unlikely to be realized in another recommendation of the learned member for Southwark, to wit, that *some* independent member of Parliament should move an humble address to the Queen, praying that her Majesty will be graciously pleased to form an effective Government, capable to carrying on the affairs of the country and of promoting its multifarious interests, which the present Government confessedly is not, but which may assuredly be accomplished without any " coalition," and the imperious necessity of such an attempt by the Crown was pointed out with magnanimous openness by Lord Melbourne himself, when the Queen's Prime Minister declared, that the " very worst imaginable government is that which does not possess enough of the confidence of Parliament or of the country to carry on those measures which the national safety depends" We are satisfied to rest the stability of the Melbourne Administration on this disinterested and generous acknowledgment of its chief.—Times.

" It is quite clear that the government of this country must remain powerless for good, so long as parties remain nearly balanced in the House of Commons. From an oligarchical republic, with a monarchical head, the country has become what it would puzzle any political writer to characterise. The democracy and aristocracy have just sufficient power to paralyze each other, but not sufficient power to carry any important measure. No matter how deeply the interests of the country are affected, it is quite sufficient that one party proposes a measure that the other should allow it to pass. The Government before the Reform Bill was, at all events, efficient for ordinary purposes. The Tories, of course, proposed no measures calculated to abridge their own power, and their views were narrow and illiberal; but the country and the colonies felt that there was a Government. For some time, however, there has really been no Government either at home or abroad. A change is imperiously called for. The Tories will say we possess a majority in the House of Lords, and all that is wanted is that we should also have a majority in the House of Commons. But the Reform Bill has given to the middle classes a degree of power which will ever prevent the Tories, if they should even obtain a majority, from having more than a bare majority. An attempt to conduct the Government on Tory principles would therefore merely pave the way for a succession of conflicts dangerous to the best interests of the country. All power which does not rest on the foundation of the people is precarious. To obtain an efficient Government, we must move in another direction. The people must be fairly and proportionally represented, and by that means the Tories would be taught the folly of attempting to compass their ends by means of bribery and intimidation. A permanently powerful Government can only therefore be hoped for by reforming the Reform Bill. Some of the present Ministers are, we believe, not unwilling to make the Reform Bill what its authors intended it to be. Other members of the Cabinet are, it is understood, anxious to hold power merely for the purpose of delivering over the Government to the Tories when the time favours. We need not say that the former policy appears to us not only just towards the people, but also the only safe course. To govern against the will of the people is madness in the present times. We consider Toryism as precursory to revolution. The Education scheme has just been abandoned, because the Government felt that it was powerless. The sentlement of Canada, which we are assured could be completed as well in five weeks as three years, is postponed to 1842; and why? Because a Government situated like the present feels that it cannot with safety propose may one vigorous measure.---(Chronicle.)

CORPORATION OF LONDON.

The once Whiggish Corporation of London have taken their revenge on Ministers for a series of affronts. A motion to address the Queen on " the recent trying events" has been rejected in the Court of Common Council, by a majority of 121 to 75. Many members professing to be Liberal voted against the motion. Thus the " Queenite agitation" has received a check from head-quarters.

In the addresses sent up from the provinces, the necessity of Progressive Reform is pointed out to her Majesty. These documents are so many Anti-Finality manifestos. The opportunity of given vent to Radical aspirations has been eagerly seized. It is perceived that an advantages has been obtained over the Tories, and it is hoped that by following it up something may be gained for Reform. With this object in view, Liberals seem reckless whether the means be fair or foul. Their speeches and addresses are uniformly based on the fiction, or, as Lord Melbourne termed it, " the erroneous, impression" that Peel and Wellington endeavoured to exact unconstitutional and cruel terms from the young Queen, and demanded the removal of the entire female Household—the dear " friends of her childhood." And it is not wonderful that this notion should have taken deep root in the public mind, for the Liberal newspapers, with scarcely an exception, have laboured with unscrupulous perseverance to implant it there. The London journals of the 10th, 11th, and 12th May, first gave currency to a deliberately-fabricated falsehood, which might possibly have been received as truth previous to the explanations in Parliament on the 13th, but subsequently to those explanations the excuse of ignorance is not available. Nevertheless, so far from any one attempting to substitude fact for falsehood—to correct the " erroneous impression"—the Ministerial newspapers, one and all, in town and country, have continued to countenance and encourage the contemptible delusion. Never was there so general, almost universal, a consent to desregard the highest function of a public journalist—that of disseminating truth; and the eagerness with which the example of " enormous lying" has been followed in the provinces, shows to what a low ebb political morality in this country has been reduced.—*Spectator, June* 1.

THE EAST.

We have been happy to observe the decided preponderance of just opinions in the most influential portion of the French press on Eastern affairs. The organs, whether of the present government, or of the " old majority," or of the Thiers colour—of all parties, in short, who possess or are likely to possess influence, display either by direct expressions of confidence in the good faith of England, or by showing coincidence in the views of Eastern policy which have marked our proceedings—dispositions which afford the best augury on the part of France of adhesion to the direct and enlightened policy of this country. France has twice appeared on the point of coalescing with that power, whose ambition and aggrandisement are the most perilous, in this age, to Europe. The chimerical plans of Indian conquest which were seriously discussed and prepared between the French and Russian Governments under the frantic reign of Paul, and those which, after the peace of Tilsit, were again on the *tapis* in the friendly transactions between Napoleon and the Emperor Alexander, sufficiently show how unprincipled ambition in French rulers may at certain crises coalesce with that insatiable thirst of aggrandisement, which we shall not call *unprincipled* in Russia, for it is her *sole principle*. The permanent interests of France are those of civilised Europe; the independence of the other members of the European family aginst despotic encroachment has become essential to her own; and France knows well the dangers her peace and freedom would have incurred of late years from Russian preponderance, or from English hostility. United, France and England can dictate *justice* and *moderation* to the world. In alliance or connivance with Russia, France might hope to share in the spoil of her neighbours, as Austria and Prussia were deluded to do in the last century, and each of them have bitterly repented since. The policy of France, however, like that of every state which has reached a certain stage of national progress and moral development, has ceased to be naturally or essentially aggressive in character. War amongst equals is a game at which all must lose. The great security of peace in Europe is the equality of civilisation, where every country has much to lose and little to gain by attacking others. There is only one European-Asiatic power, which has much to gain, and little to lose (in her present state of organisation), by systematic encroachments upon all her neighbours—by force, where the victim is feeble—by fraud, where her force is inadequate, and at whom it is childish to call names for a disposition which is the *law of her being*, but most indispensable to be constantly alive to the dangers which result from her neighbourhood.---Globe.

WEST INDIA.

The *Lapwing* packet is arrived with another mail from the West Indies; the dates are from Barbadoes, 20th April, Trinidad 26th and Jamaica 6th May. At Trinidad a suggestion had been thrown out, that thy might easily augment their labouring population be encouraging the emmigration of *free* coloured labourers from the United States of North America, where these persons enjoy little sympathy from their fellow-citizens, and consequently they would be glad to change their abode. These papers mention a report of a change in some of the governments. Sir H. M'Leod, it was said, was to go to Trinidad, Sir W. Colebrooke, to Barbadoes, and Sir Evan M'Gregor to the Cape of Good Hope. A new bank establishment was about to bo formed in Jamaica, to be called " The Jamaica Loan Society, or Planters' Bank, for advancing loans on crops, land, houses, etc." The conduct of the labourers towards the planters in most of the districts is much the same as described in the last accounts. We find no other news worth extracting.—(Standard.)

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